

FBIS

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ZAGLADIN: MISSILE REMOVAL PRECONDITION FOR TALKS

OW100901 Tokyo KYODO in English 0847 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Text] Moscow, Oct. 10 KYODO -- The Soviet Union will never return to the negotiating table of the Euromissile talks unless the already deployed intermediate-range nuclear missiles (INF) are removed from Western Europe, a leading Soviet foreign policy maker reaffirmed Tuesday.

Meeting with a visiting Japanese press delegation, Vadim V. Zagladin, first deputy head of the International Department of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee, underscored that a freeze on additional deployment does not represent the right conditions for resumption of the stalled INF talks.

He thus rejected Western speculation that the Soviet Union might have shifted its stance to reopen the talks if the North Atlantic Treaty Organization alliance would stop additional deployment while maintaining deployed missiles as they are.

The speculation emerged as Soviet leaders have recently stopped referring to concrete conditions for resumption of the nuclear talks.

At the same time, Zagladin said the Soviet Union would "suspend countermeasures if the United States stops additional deployment."

The Soviet Union started deployment of SS-22 nuclear missiles in East Germany and Czechoslovakia to counter deployment in West Europe of Pershing-II and cruise missiles.

Zagladin said, "This is one positive step, which could turn into progress forward to the right direction, if similar measures follow." But, he stressed, "the freeze alone could not represent the basis for resumption of negotiations."

In regard to the recent meeting in New York [place name as received] between U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko, the Soviet party official said this was not a change in Soviet foreign policy. "In many cases, a Soviet foreign minister who attended the United Nations General Assembly held a meeting with the incumbent U.S. president. (The recent Reagan-Gromyko meeting) was revival of this tradition," Zagladin said.

Questioned on the Soviet view on the fact that President Reagan has been refraining from making "hawkish" remarks against the Soviet Union since last January, Zagladin promptly said, "In words, but not in deed."

"This (Reagan's apparent conciliatory stance) is aimed at the presidential campaign, taking into consideration that no less than 80 percent of the American people want improvement in relations with the Soviet Union," Zagladin said.

On the U.S.-Soviet military balance in strategic weapons, Zagladin said, "As objectively seen, the Soviet Union has been catching up with the United States that ran always ahead of us. We have never posed military threats to the United States." He went on to say, "The United States is trying to shift the balance in its favor."

U.S. VIOLATIONS OF ARMS AGREEMENTS CITED

LD091648 Moscow TASS in English 1625 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Text] Moscow October 9 TASS -- TASS military analyst Vladimir Bogachev writes:

The reputation of the United States as a partner in international talks and as a responsible party to agreements and treaties on limiting the arms race has steadily dropped in the course of the 45 months since Ronald Reagan's appearance in the White House.

The present United States Administration has not signed a single agreement on lessening the danger of nuclear war and has derailed a whole series of earlier achieved accords. Moreover, it is also guilty of numerous violations of commitments assumed by the United States before 1981.

In their public statements, high-placed officials of the Reagan administration have repeatedly admitted that the United States intends to observe only those provisions of earlier signed agreements that are "good ones" from the viewpoint of the Pentagon; in other words, those that "do not interfere with the implementation of adopted military programs". Under Secretary of Defense Fred Ikle, for instance, stated that the United States would further raise the question of renouncing various international agreements should the latter interfere with the deployment of such American weapon systems as, say, the MX missile or space-based ABM weapons.

The United States, for instance, brazenly violates the operative international treaty on principles governing the activities of states in the exploration and use of outer space. As is known, that agreement bans the testing of any types of weapons in space. But the United States has already tested in space attack anti-satellite weapons and ABM weapon systems, and publicly announced this in the American press.

By deploying in Western Europe Pershing II ballistic missiles and ground-based long-range cruise missiles capable of reaching targets on the territory of the USSR, the American side violated provisions of the SALT II Treaty prohibiting bypassing of the treaty via any other state or states. The deployment in the FRG, Britain, and Italy of these missiles, which are an obvious supplement to the strategic offensive potential of the United States, does not square in any way with the commitment of the United States to refrain from actions undermining the SALT II Treaty.

The United States has repeatedly used shelters over Minuteman II and Titan launchers to conceal work to reequip these launchers although such actions are clearly prohibited by provisions of the agreement on verification.

Alas, the facts (facts, I repeat, and not gossip) of violations by the United States of agreements on the limitation and reduction of arms are abundant. They were listed in a memorandum of the Soviet Embassy in Washington to the Department of State on January 30 of this year.

The former United States ambassador in Italy, Clare Boothe Luce, who was particularly liked in the White House, has in her time frankly outlined the view of the present Washington administration on treaties and agreements on limiting the arms race. She stated that in the long run all treaties are just scraps of paper and that the only judge that states take into account is the muzzle of a gun.

It is a pity that to this day there is nothing to indicate that the present occupants of the White House have renounced this thesis.

U.S. SCIENTISTS QUESTION U.S. SALT II POSITION

LD090846 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0204 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Text] American scientists have called upon the White House to pledge to fulfill the SALT II treaty following its expiration. A report by the Federation of American Scientists stresses that Washington is doing everything possible to evade clear presentation of its position on this question. The authors of the report write that to date it is not clear whether the administration intends to dismantle some of the existing U.S. multiple warhead strategic missiles in view of the coming commissioning of the seventh Trident class submarine. If this does not happen, the number of such missiles on the American side will exceed the limit set by the SALT II treaty.

CEMA SUMMIT OPPOSITION TO ARMS RACE CITED

PMO41519 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian on 27 September in its Second Edition carries on page 3 a 1,400-word Yuriy Konstantinov "International Review" entitled "CEMA: By a Course of Creation and Peace." The article outlines the CEMA economic summit's opposition to the arms race regarding its military and economic consequences. It criticizes the United States and NATO for their increased arms spending, which the writer claims not only heightens the risk of war, but worsens the economic plight of people in the developing countries and "broad sections of working people in capitalist countries as well." The writer concludes by saying that "naturally, the arms race and growth of military expenditure unfavorably affect the socialist community countries' economic growth potential and force them to direct considerable economic resources toward defense needs which would be invested in the economy for peaceful purposes and thereby raise the people's living standard even more. That is why the working people of the socialist states and the whole world are interested in reducing military expenditure. This would be to the economic benefit of mankind."

CEMA BODY DISCUSSES TELECOMMUNICATIONS PLANS

LD092247 Budapest MTI in English 1712 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Text] Budapest, October 9 (MTI) -- The CMEA standing committee for cooperation in the radio technical and electronical industries met for the 48th session in Budapest Tuesday under the chairmanship of Minister of Industry Laszlo Kapolyi, chairman of the committee. The meeting is attended by ministers and deputy ministers of telecommunication and electronic industry from the CMEA member countries and Yugoslavia.

The agenda includes preparation of production specialization and cooperation agreements and coordination of long-term specialization schemes for 1986-90.

The two-day meeting is to discuss the state of development of a uniform switching system and digital transmission technology, determine topical aims of comprehensive programmes for the development and production of VHF networks and colour broadcasting, and expansion of agreements. The committee is to uniform technical standards for photoconductive telecommunication systems and organize cooperation in development.

The Hungarian industry is interested in 13 of the 16 comprehensive production specialization agreements between the committees member countries, with telephone exchanges, computer equipment, tape recorders and components, telecommunication equipment, studio equipment, service and measuring instruments made in Hungary under CMEA cooperation.

Since the CMEA economic summit in summer that determined the prospects of cooperation the standing committee session is the first.

PRAVDA REVIEWS WEEK'S INTERNATIONAL EVENTS

PM091411 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Oct 84 First Edition p 4

[Vladimir Bolshakov untitled "International Review"]

[Text] Two Courses

Correspondents recently reminded a leading figure in the U.S. Administration, not without irony, of those Washington forecasts, vintage 1981-1982, according to which socialism would very soon be consigned to the "garbage heap of history." The figure in question, albeit acknowledging that the administration had gone slightly over the top with its forecasts, set about demonstrating that nevertheless "history is on our side," that is to say, on the American capitalist side. He added: "The facts prove its superiority in every part of the earth." The facts prove exactly the opposite. But they have long operated in the United States according to the principle "so much the worse for the facts." This last week has been proof of this.

There have been many reports in recent days about the preparations in the GDR to celebrate the 35th anniversary of the republic's formation. A jubilee is always a time for taking stock. And the stocktaking is impressive. It shows socialism's gigantic potential not only in the sphere of the economy, but above all in the sphere of ethics, morality, and spiritual culture. Socialism is engendering a qualitatively new person, a person who is growing up in the conditions of a genuinely democratic society where any possibility of man's exploiting man is excluded and where civil rights and freedom are fully realized, not simply declared, as in the capitalist world.

During the years of its existence, the first state of working people on German soil has also earned respect and prestige both as a fighter for peace in Europe and the whole world. The GDR's citizens, free of oppression and the degradation of unemployment, look to the future with confidence. The GDR has put an end to the propagandizing of militarism, revanchism, and fascism once and for all.

The other German state, the capitalist one, looks different in this regard: a report from the FRG on the latest meeting of former SS members or on revanchist attacks will be followed up by a report on unemployment...In September the unemployment figure stood at 2,143,500 -- 10,000 more than at the same time last year.

However, West Germany is no exception in respect of the bourgeois state's inability to provide work for all its citizens or to give working people a decent, human existence. Here is one more report datelined 4 October. Unemployment in Britain has risen to 13.6 percent: 3,283,640 Britons cast aside from life. AFP sums this up as "a new record."

The world of socialism, as opposed to the "free world," has different records. These are established on behalf of man and not against him. News of the successful completion of the longest space flight in history by L. Kizim, V. Solovyev, and O. Atkov has recently spread throughout the world. They mounted their peace watch during 237 days in orbit. It was this that the foreign press stressed: the Salyut-7 Soyuz-T-11 space complex confirmed the particularly peaceful nature of the Soviet space program.

But how is the potential of space regarded in the United States? Prominent American scientists and politicians recently held a press conference in Washington to mark the 12th anniversary of the entry into force of the 1972 Soviet-American Treaty on the Limitation of ABM Systems. That treaty met from its very inception -- and let us note that it is of unlimited duration -- with hostility from the Pentagon planners of a "decapitating first strike." Now, as participants in the Washington press conference stressed, a new and real threat to undermine it has arisen, namely, the implementation of the "star wars" plans drawn up by the U.S. Administration and the militarization of space.

The whole world community is expressing its concern at the prospect of an arms race in space and a continuing arms race on earth. That is why major new Soviet initiatives on preventing the militarization of space and exploiting it exclusively for the good of man have met with a broad response at the 39th UN General Assembly session.

How does the present administration respond, however, to these initiatives? Despite its hypocritical regrets that the Soviet-proposed talks on preventing the militarization of space did not open in Vienna at the designated time -- and, by the way, this was the fault of the United States -- the Pentagon is continuing to prepare "star wars" armaments at an accelerated pace. This cannot be hidden by talk of a "readiness to negotiate." And when U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz appeared the other day on an ABC television program, he was unable to convince even those interviewing him of the administration's readiness to back its commitment to such negotiations with actions rather than mere words. When he was asked right out: "Has the President said that we (the United States) could agree to a moratorium on testing weapons in space before talks on this question begin?" -- Shultz' answer was a brief "no." "That is clear enough," a television commentator summed up. Indeed, one could not be any clearer. Washington is seeking military superiority over the USSR both in space and on the ground, and it is not yet ready to give up these fruitless endeavors.

There is a great deal of talk about talks on arms control in the United States, especially now that the presidential election is just a little way off. There are many assurances too of a readiness to conduct such talks in earnest. These assurances are highly emotional. In his UN speech, the U.S. President, after first quoting Ignatius Loyola and Mahatma Gandhi for the sake of greater conviction, called on the world community: "Let us regard one another with ten times more trust and a thousand times more love." But these are words. The actual deeds are as follows. The other day, J. Dobbins, a leading figure in the U.S. State Department and chairman of the NATO Special Consultative Group on Nuclear Arms Control questions, presented a House of Representatives subcommittee with an exposition of the detailed program for siting cruise and Pershing II missiles in West Europe right up to 1985. And these weapons, as all military experts with the least pretension to seriousness acknowledge, are nothing less than first-strike weapons. What are they proposing to hold talks on if, as J. Dobbins maintained, only... "a continuation of the NATO program to deploy new missiles" can serve as a "stimulus" to Soviet participation in them?!

Add to this THE NEW YORK TIMES report the other day about the U.S. Air Force drawing up a project to create a major underground ICBM base -- a base which "could survive" in conditions of nuclear conflict and which "would become an element in the potential that the Pentagon is creating for waging a prolonged nuclear war!"

How, under these conditions, can the peoples possibly place "ten times more" trust in the present Washington administration, let alone love it a thousand times more, since it is obvious that it is continuing to build up its extremely dangerous military preparations -- preparations fraught with the threat of nuclear catastrophe.

That is why routine responses by U.S. Administration spokesmen, that "We are ready, while the Soviet Union remains to be convinced," to the legitimate demand by the American people and the other peoples of the world that the normalization of Soviet-American relations earnestly proceed, thus enabling the arms race to be curbed and the threat of nuclear war eliminated, inspire no confidence whatever. There is no need to persuade the Soviet Union. It showed its readiness for serious, businesslike dialogue during the recent meetings between Comrade A.A. Gromyko and the U.S. President and other American representatives.

What emerged during those meetings however? "It has to be stated," the last CPSU Central Committee Politburo session observed, "that the broad exchange of opinions on key questions of Soviet-American relations and in this connection on the state of affairs in the world revealed no signs of a real intention on the American side to alter the course of its policy in the direction of realism and a love of peace. The statements of a general nature made by the American side in favor of more constructive relations with the USSR are not being substantiated by concrete actions."

Nevertheless, the interests of common security and the interests of all peoples urgently demand changes in the administration's present line, since the course adopted by it has led to a dangerous heightening of world tension and the disruption of international relations. The Soviet Union is convinced that the normalization of Soviet-American relations on the principles of equality, mutual respect, and noninterference in each other's internal affairs would undoubtedly benefit the two countries' peoples and would have a favorable effect on the world situation as a whole. U.S. Government readiness to act thus will always meet with an appropriate response from the Soviet side. But it is clear that what is needed is genuine readiness, and not a readiness that is put on for show and is motivated by short-term considerations.

The Aggressor and His Protectors

World press attention this week has been focused on the meeting between Comrade K.U. Chernenko and 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, leader of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY]. During their talk, the Soviet leader confirmed our country's conviction that an all-embracing, just, and durable settlement to the Near East conflict can be achieved only through collective efforts with the participation of all interested parties, including the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine. The well-known Soviet proposals for a Near East settlement -- proposals which enjoy the most active support of the PDRY and the whole Arab world, as well as the United Nations, as the progress of the General Assembly session is showing -- proceed precisely from this premise.

What kind of alternative is being proposed by Israel and its main protector, the United States? Acting within the framework of their strategic alliance, they are increasingly toughening their aggressive course toward the Arab countries. The aim of this course is to punish the Arab national-liberation movement, above all progressive regimes, and clear the way for imperialist expansion. The policy of separatist deals and of splitting the Arab ranks, backed up by an expansion of the American military presence in the region, is also directed toward the achievement of that goal.

Despite talking endlessly about their plans for a "pullback" from Lebanon, the Israeli rulers are in no hurry. The Zionist occupationist corps is rapidly opening up new "Lebensraum." Armed provocations by the Zionist military, raids on peaceful Lebanese cities, and terror against the civilian population continue.

American attempts under these conditions to act as a kind of "peacemaker" naturally will not deceive the peoples of the Arab countries. It is common knowledge on whose side the White House's sympathies lie and whose will the Zionist military is carrying out in perpetrating outrages in the Near East and pursuing a policy of "classic" state terrorism.

Newly fledged Israeli Prime Minister S. Peres is due to fly to Washington today for a ritual meeting with the U.S. President. The reception being prepared for him is equally ritualistic.

It has already been announced in Tel Aviv that the United States has expressed its readiness to present its guest with a check for \$1 billion by way of "urgent aid." How many tens of billions of American taxpayers' dollars have already made their way to Israel, whose rulers have invariably used these gifts, just like the contributions from Zionist organizations, to pursue their policy of aggression and to play the role of America's gendarme in the Near East! It is well known that you can never put a fire out by pouring fuel on it. And American aid -- financial, military, and political -- is the very fuel which is preventing the fire from being extinguished in this hot spot in our world!

Nicaragua's Enemies

The Soviet initiative in defense of the rights of the peoples to determine their own fate and in opposition to the policy of state terrorism has provoked lively discussion at the General Assembly session.

At a press conference held at UN Headquarters, Daniel Ortega, member of the Sandinist National Liberation Front National Directorate and of the Coordinating Junta of Nicaragua's Government of National Reconstruction, said: "The Soviet Union's assessment of state terrorism as actions aimed at forcibly changing or undermining the social system of sovereign states and destabilizing and overthrowing their lawful governments can be fully applied to America's aggressive acts toward my country."

The U.S. State Department hastened to refute D. Ortega's statement that the threat of direct imperialist intervention in the "Grenada pattern" hangs over Nicaragua. But the facts cited by the Nicaraguan leader are irrefutable. A further buildup in America's military presence near the Nicaraguan borders is under way. Counterrevolutionary forces, ready to launch themselves into the venture at the first signal, have been concentrated along the Pacific coast and the border regions of Costa Rica and Honduras.

An exceedingly dangerous situation has indeed developed -- a situation which the American press describes as having the seeds of a "new Vietnam" within it. As was stated a few days ago by Socialist International Chairman W. Brandt, the armed conflict in that region now extends beyond the region's confines, and places peace throughout the world under threat. Who is to blame here if not the present U.S. Administration, which is financing the CIA's dirty operations against the Sandinist revolution?! While putting state terrorism into practice against the peoples of Grenada, El Salvador, and Nicaragua, Washington officialdom is not averse to posing as a "fighter for rights: and as the "savior of democracy." But these are bogus claims.

This is most glaringly shown by Washington's stance regarding the Contadora Group's initiatives. As we know, the White House has repeatedly accused Nicaragua of allegedly not wishing to support these initiatives, so that it supposedly cannot be considered to be a "democratic country" by Washington standards. Nicaragua, however, did support the document prepared by the "Contadora Group" known as the "peace act." So what happened? Washington lost no time in declaring that it "does not believe" that Nicaragua is sincere. It is obvious that the only Nicaraguan "settlement" that suits it comes down to the scenario proposed by one of the leaders of the CIA-sponsored "Contras" back in December 1982: "Slaughter will commence in the event of counter-revolution in Nicaragua. Many scores have to be settled. The whole territory from the border down to Managua will be strewn with corpses." That is the kind of "democracy" championed by Washington -- a Washington which, through the mouth of the White House boss, declares such bandits to be "freedom fighters." Such is the logic of American-style state terrorism.

NATO MANEUVERS VIEWED AS WAR PREPARATION

PM050902 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 Sep 84 Second Edition p 3

[Captain 2d Class V. Kuzar "Military-Political Review": "NATO Rehearsing a War"]

[Excerpt] Officially, the "Autumn Forge-84" maneuvers, as NATO headquarters are stating, are aimed at "verifying and increasing NATO's defense capability and proving the solidarity and combat training of the joint forces in the event of a crisis." However, the quantity of troops involved, the offensive tasks they are resolving, and the intensity of the maneuvers convincingly prove that they are a clearly expressed rehearsal for unleashing and waging an aggressive war.

Even the previous practice of the conduct of these maneuvers showed their particular danger. The danger lies in the fact that the troops are deployed in such a way that it is hard to determine whether ordinary combat training is under way or whether preparations for real large-scale combat operations are being implemented. The situation is also complicated by the fact that the regions in which most of the exercises making up the "Autumn Forge-84" maneuvers are held are usually located in direct proximity to the borders of the socialist countries. Thus, for instance, the "Spearpoint" exercises are currently being held only 10 km from the GDR border.

As for the current "Autumn Forge-84" maneuvers, they are being held at a time when U.S. leading circles are trying to reverse the course of history, disrupt at all costs the military-strategic equilibrium between the USSR and the United States and between the Warsaw Pact and NATO in their favor, and achieve a dominant position in the world. Washington is more and more actively involving its bloc allies in its aggressive policy that is dangerous for the fate of mankind.

All this could not fail to be reflected in the scale and nature of the maneuvers. Some 350,000 officers and men (100,000 more than last year), tens of thousands of tanks, armored personnel carriers, and self-propelled rocket launchers, hundreds of planes and helicopters, and even U.S. B-52 strategic bombers are taking part in them. This militarist provocation comprises 26 separate ground, air, and naval forces exercises united by a common design and strategic backdrop.

The present maneuvers differ from previous ones in their more clearly expressed anti-Soviet and antisocialist intensity. From the very start the crudest slander has been embodied in the NATO scenario, according to which Warsaw Pact mechanized formations would suddenly initiate a blitzkrieg. For increased realism, major destruction, mass panic, and streams of refugees on the roads are simulated in the regions of "combat actions." The idea is clear: The atlanticists need this situation in order to whip up militarist hysteria and exert psychological pressure on the civilian population and servicemen with a view to convincing them of the existence of a "Soviet military threat."

NATO headquarters makes no secret of the fact that NATO's new strategy of "air-land operations" is being verified and rehearsed at these militarist "games." Describing this strategy, General Rogers, supreme commander in chief of NATO Allied Armed Forces in Europe, stated that its main aim is to inflict a sudden strike on the enemy "over its entire depth." In other words, we are talking about a strategy of aggression and of inflicting a first, decapitating -- as they like to call it in NATO circles -- strike against the enemy with all types of weapons.

The essential feature of the "Autumn Forge-84" maneuvers is that they are the first to be organized after the appearance of U.S. medium-range missiles on the European Continent.

In less than a year the Pentagon has already conducted several exercises at which questions of the use of these first-strike nuclear weapons have been worked out. The present large-scale militarist show will be the next stage in the assimilation of Pershing II and cruise missiles. The transatlantic strategists make no secret that the strategic background of the fall maneuvers is seen as "suitable" for consolidating practical skills in preparing the missiles for combat use in Europe. As the West Berlin newspaper DIE WAHRHEIT reports, 27 Pershing II missile launch vehicles left their permanent bases 10 September and took up combat positions in the regions of Winterbach-Schorndorf, Heildorf, and Lorch-Waldhausen. Gen Rogers bluntly stated that "Autumn Forge-84" is a series of exercises, some of which may include a nuclear aspect.

The "Lionheart" exercises were the most considerable of the series. Reservists were even called up in Britain in order to conduct them. During the exercises, according to AFP information, the largest transfer of British troops to Europe since World War II took place. More than 130,000 British soldiers as well as servicemen from other NATO armies backed by air support are rehearsing schemes to "strengthen the British Army of the Rhine and conduct offensive combat operations with it" in Lower Saxony.

Attaching particular importance to these exercises, FRG and British Foreign Ministers Genscher and Howe visited the region where the exercises were being held. At a press conference, both ministers militated for the same thing: Building up NATO's military might and creating and modernizing new types of armaments. They made no secret of the fact that the nuclear deterrent will remain in force.

West Germany was the main arena for the holding of the "Autumn Forge-84" maneuvers. As the weekly DEUTSCHE VOLKSZEITUNG-TAT points out, one-third of the 26 exercises are being conducted on FRG territory from the shores of the North Sea to the foothills of the Bavarian Alps. Of those already held the "Flinker Igel" [Nimble Hedgehog] exercises ought to be spotlighted. Some 55,000 Bundeswehr servicemen as well as U.S. and Canadian troops, 16,000 tanks and other combat vehicles, and hundreds of missile launchers and helicopters took part in them. For a week this military armada conducted training battles over the immense territory of Regensburg-Passau-Landshut-Ingolstadt. Moreover, as DIE WAHRHEIT stresses, emphasis was laid on conducting offensive operations using chemical weapons.

The unprecedented scale of the exercises being held in the FRG and the military psychosis being whipped up around them are balm to the West German revanchists. With every passing day they are increasingly impudently demanding a revision of the results of World War II and all postwar development in Europe and increasingly often raising the notorious "German question." The maneuvers have also provoked a new wave of demonstrations by the "eternal yesterday's men." The press organs of the militarist and revanchist unions and Landsmannschaften are today openly calling for revenge, without secrecy. "The 1937 borders for the German Reich," "The German question has not yet been resolved," and "Greater Germany continues to exist" -- provocative slogans of that kind are constantly seen in revanchist publications these days.

The exercises on FRG territory are called upon to demonstrate the growth of the Bundeswehr's role and military might. It became known during the exercises, for instance, that the West German General Mack, one of Gen Rogers' eputies, had been given the task of elaborating plans for the operational use of nuclear weapons in the event of a war. This assignment has given strength to those circles in the FRG which are demanding that the country be allowed access to nuclear weapons. In particular, Bundestag Deputy Todenhofer has called for the creation of "European nuclear forces" on the assumption that the Bundeswehr generals would also be represented in commanding them.

The Bundestag is currently examining the draft state budget for the next fiscal year. Its authors calculate that under conditions of ongoing large-scale military maneuvers and the militarist psychosis that accompanies them it will be easier to push through the record military appropriations requested by the Defense Ministry -- DM49.3 billion. Taking account of the expenditure hidden in other items in the budget the total funds allocated for military purposes will amount to DM73.2 billion. The lion's share of that will go toward fulfilling the Bundeswehr's modernization program.

The Pentagon is the main character and interested party in the "Autumn Forge-84" maneuvers. Through these maneuvers the United States is striving to hitch its bloc allies more firmly to its aggressive policy.

The large-scale NATO "Autumn Forge-84" maneuvers are aimed at further whipping up tension and at preparing for an aggressive war. This obliges Soviet servicemen to continue to be on their guard in order, should it be necessary, to give a resolute rebuff to the lovers of military adventures.

EUROPEAN PROTEST OF NATO EXERCISES REPORTED

LD060613 Moscow World Service in English 2110 GMT 5 Oct 84

[Yuriy Reshetnikov Commentary]

[Text] The continuing NATO autumn maneuvers in Western Europe have been accompanied by mass demonstrations of protest. Our observer Yuriy Reshetnikov has prepared this commentary:

More than 300,000 American, British, Belgian, and West German troops are taking part in the maneuvers which started over 3 weeks ago and will finish in late October. Designated as "Autumn Forge-84," these war games are believed to be the largest in recent years. The scope of the games has been matched only by a sharp upsurge in the peace movement in the countries involved. West Germany in particular has been the scene of mass demonstrations protesting against NATO's nuclear policies and the use of the country's territory as an American nuclear launch pad.

Although the demonstrations in West Germany were generally peaceful, Washington appears to be genuinely concerned about their sheer scope. Commander of the Frankfurt-based United States V Corps, Lieutenant General Robert Wetzel, was concerned enough to demand additional police protection for his 60,000 United States troops taking part in the maneuvers. Robert Wetzel publicly called peace demonstrators a bunch of criminals, anarchists, and vandal groups bent on destroying the foundations of West European security. The general was apparently referring to United States military presence in the country and the nuclear missiles deployed by the United States on the territory of West Germany and other NATO countries.

Since late last year the Federal Republic provided its territory for the siting of new American nuclear missiles. In 1985, West Germany is to receive 108 Pershing II missiles, providing NATO with first-strike capability against the Soviet Union and its allies. An additional consignment of United States cruise missiles will be deployed in other NATO countries.

While the new American missiles undoubtedly endanger the security of the Soviet Union and its allies, their stationing on the territory of the NATO countries involved does not make them any more secure. On the contrary, their appearance in those countries has forced the Soviet Union to take appropriate steps with regard to its own security by deploying an adequate retaliatory force against the countries involved. Thus, the arrival of American missiles make a chance outbreak of a nuclear war ever more likely. And apparently those criminals, anarchists, and vandals, as Gen Wetzel branded the peace demonstrators in West Germany, realize the dangers of NATO's nuclear policies better than he does.

Meanwhile, as the current NATO maneuvers proceed, hundreds of demonstrators in West Germany have been put behind bars just to keep NATO troops undisturbed and Gen Wetzel happy. At the same time, the NATO war games have caused damage to civilian objects amounting to nearly \$10 million. Peanuts, you may say by comparison with what might happen if the real thing comes along.

CARRINGTON'S REMARKS ON NATO POLICY ASSAILED

LD082127 Moscow TASS in English 2032 GMT 8 Oct 84

[Text] Moscow October 8 TASS -- By TASS military writer Vladimir Bogachev:

Britain's Lord Carrington, the NATO secretary general, has urged Western European nations to alleviate the burden of the United States and, despite tough austerity measures in the economy, to scale up their military spending.

Addressing the British TV audience as Washington's lobbyist in Western Europe, Lord Carrington preferred to keep silence about the fact that the glum economic realities and the tough austerity measures in Western European countries were largely a result of the U.S. policy of keeping bank interest rates at a high level and artificially working up the dollar exchange rates. This kind of Washington's monetary policy proves to be a real burden for the economies of Western European countries and causes the outflow of their capital to the United States.

The NATO secretary general assured his European audience that the best way to ensure security on the continent is to keep building up U.S. nuclear arms in West Germany, Britain, and other countries of the North Atlantic military alliance. He was proving painstakingly that it was much cheaper to be annihilated in the flames of a U.S. "limited" nuclear warfare, than to perish from the old-fashioned conventional arms.

Trying to surpass the militarist zeal of Josef Luns, his predecessor as the NATO secretary general, Lord Carrington advocated the participation of Western European countries in U.S. military adventures outside the zone of the North Atlantic alliance, specifically, in the Persian Gulf region.

He was very outspoken on the subject of real U.S. aims in arms limitation and reduction negotiations with the Soviet Union.

Declaring the need of conducting talks with the Soviet Union at all levels, Lord Carrington, nonetheless, does not see their main task in attaining some concrete accords on curbing the arms race. In his opinion, such talks are needed only to give the U.S.A. the possibility to declare to the world public opinion that it did make attempts (at arms control) and that it isn't its fault that they were unsuccessful. Thus, Lord Carrington admits that Washington needs the talks with the U.S.S.R. only as a screen for its militarist aspirations.

The Reagan administration did take a risk, recommending for the post of NATO secretary general a politician who had failed to meet the expectations of Margaret Thatcher when serving as Britain's foreign secretary. However, Lord Carrington's latest speech on British television has shown that the new NATO secretary general is ready to fulfil his main task formulated by Washington: to follow undeviatingly the instructions of the U.S. Administration during NATO discussions on delicate problems of U.S.-Western European relations.

REAGAN REMARKS ON ARMS LIMITATION REBUTTED

LD092121 Moscow TASS in English 2059 GMT 9 Oct 84

["Words and Deeds" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow October 10 TASS -- By TASS political news analyst Yuriy Kornilov.

The White House has distributed the text of the U.S. President's speech in Louisville on October 7. In that speech, Ronald Reagan, in apparent tribute to election rhetoric, claimed that he sought to start jointly with the Soviet Union advancement not only along the path of limiting armaments, but also along the path of total elimination and destruction of all nuclear weapons in the world.

The arms race has struck deep roots in American soil. It is the United States which initiates the development of ever new types and varieties of deadly weapons and is thus responsible for the continued spiralling of the arms race. At that, material preparations for war have never been conducted in the United States at such a high pace as under the present administration.

Although U.S. arsenals are stuffed to capacity, Washington, staking on force and military superiority, is launching the production of ever new types of weaponry -- nuclear and chemical, space and so-called conventional. The U.S. 1985 military budget approaches an all-time high of 300 billion dollars. In the next ten years, the Pentagon intends to increase its arsenals by almost 30,000 new nuclear warheads. The United States spends not less than 45 billion dollars a year only on the production and stockpiling of nuclear weapons.

One is fully justified in stating that no other American Administration has done greater damage to the major sphere of present-day world politics -- disarmament, than this administration. Major Soviet-American talks have been broken off or thwarted, multilateral talks on key issues of arms control have been blocked, several bilateral accords, signed earlier, have not been ratified. Attempts are being made to circumvent many multilateral and bilateral accords. No agreement has been signed, no accord has been reached in the field of the limitation of armaments, and disarmament during the four-year term of the Reagan administration.

As we see, the United States' real policy is leading to an ever sharper rise in the level of nuclear confrontation rather than to its reduction. How can one tally this fact with the calls for total elimination of nuclear weapons? It is difficult, impossible, to tally them, for no magnifying glass will help find in Washington's foreign political activity any signs of the American side's genuine aspiration to adjust its policy course towards realism and peacefulness. General declarations in favour of more constructive relations with the Soviet Union that have been made and are being made by the American side are not backed by concrete deeds. This cannot but give rise to alarm and concern of the world public.

U.S. TALK ON BETTER TIES NOT BACKED BY DEEDS

LD100154 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Text] In the commentary that follows Vladimir Teplov looks at Soviet-American relations:

What is needed to channel relations between the Soviet Union and the United States into a normal course so that they could develop for the benefit of the people of these two countries and in the interests of the maintenance of world peace? The answer to this question can easily be provided by the recent meetings of Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko with President Reagan and State Secretary George Shultz at the White House.

During these meetings, the Soviet Union's readiness was reaffirmed for a serious and [words indistinct] with the United States. The Soviet Union's numerous proposals were reaffirmed, proposals aimed at stopping the arms race and preventing nuclear war. This time again, however, no positive response was shown to them by the American side.

Leading American officials come out willingly with general statements in favor of more constructive relations with the Soviet Union. These statements are not backed, regretful as it may be, by any concrete moves. Hence, the conclusion drawn in the official statement issued by the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party, an authoritative governing body, after it considered at its latest meeting the results of the talks at the White House. One has to state, the document says, that the just held exchange of opinions on a broad scale on the key issues of Soviet-American relations, and in this context on the state of affairs in the world, provided no indication that the American side would really be prepared to correct its policy line in the direction of realism and peace. It was stated at the Politburo meeting that the interests of general security and the interests of all the peoples demand that the American Administration should change its current policy line that has brought about the dangerous heightening of tension in the world and the disorder in world relations.

Indeed, let's recall what happened to such an important issue as arms control when the current administration took over. Washington refused to ratify the SALT II treaty, which had been negotiated for 7 years under the two Republican administrations of Nixon and Ford, and was completed under the Carter administration. Subsequently, when the nuclear arms talks resumed in Geneva, the American side introduced such proposals there which were tantamount to the Soviet Union's unilateral disarmament and were absolutely unacceptable therefore. That was the line for securing military supremacy over the Soviet Union. Its logical continuation was the deployment of American first-strike nuclear weapons in Western Europe. In view of that, the Soviet Union was compelled to take countermeasures, including the ones that involve the territory of the United States proper. The deployment of new American missiles in Europe made it impossible to continue Soviet-American talks on limiting and reducing nuclear arms, both medium range in Europe and strategic.

In short, the policy of the current administration has not only failed to lead to any agreement on nuclear arms in the last 4 years, but has undermined the entire process of nuclear arms control and has intensified the threat of war. This explains why the question of the change of United States policy in the direction of realism and common sense has become so topical today. It is not that the United States is expected to make some unilateral concessions, but it is expected to abandon the policy of confrontation and attempts to win military superiority.

If Soviet-American relations are to be normalized, the United States should demonstrate the readiness, not in words but in deeds, for attaining mutually acceptable agreements based on the principles of equality, mutual respect, and noninterference of each other. As it was pointed out at the Politburo meeting, the United States' readiness to act along these lines will always meet an appropriate response of the Soviet side.

U.S. SENATE AGAIN REJECTS NUCLEAR FREEZE

LDO61030 Moscow TASS in English 1014 GMT 6 Oct 84

[Text] Washington October 6 TASS -- The U.S. Senate has once again come out against the nuclear-arsenals-freeze idea. By 55 votes to 42, the upper house of the country's top legislative body has rejected the amendment which was proposed by Senator Edward Kennedy (Democrat, Massachusetts) and Mark Hatfield (Republican, Oregon) in support of instituting a mutual and verifiable moratorium on the holding of tests and on the deployment of new nuclear ballistic missiles and anti-satellite armaments as well as on the tests of nuclear warheads.

U.S. SENATE ALLOTS MORE ANTI-NICARAGUA FUNDS

LD052153 Moscow TASS in English 1914 GMT 5 Oct 84

[Text] Moscow October 5 TASS -- TASS commentator Ruslan Knyazev writes:

The U.S. Senate has voted for allocation of new sums of money for terroristic groupings of Somoza men waging armed struggle for the overthrow of the Government of Nicaragua. The Senate, its majority belonging to the ruling Republican Party, thus openly supported the policy of state terrorism which is conducted by the White House towards Nicaragua.

The Senate's decision, obviously imposed by the U.S. Administration, provides new evidence of Washington's active preparations for military intervention in Nicaragua. Ignoring the opinion of the overwhelming majority of the states which come out for a fair political settlement of the conflict situation in Central America, the White House continues leading things to unleashing a big military conflict in the region. What is at issue is not only the use of mercenaries-Somoza men for anti-Nicaraguan actions, but also direct involvement of U.S. Armed Forces in the aggressive war against the sovereign country.

The United States steadily builds up its military presence off Nicaraguan frontiers. American warships in the second half of September alone intruded more than 20 times into Nicaragua's territorial waters, U.S. planes systematically violate its air space. As was noted in his speech at the U.N. General Assembly by Coordinator of the Steering Council of the Government of Nicaragua Daniel Ortega, Washington drew up plans of American invasion of Nicaragua in the near future. In Washington they are obviously eager to repeat in Central America last year's "Grenada version."

Heightening tension around Nicaragua, the Washington diplomacy actually frustrates peace settlement in the region. The Nicaraguan Government expressed the readiness to sign the "act of peace", which was prepared by the "Contadora group". Meanwhile, on the instruction of the United States, pro-American regimes in Central America refuse to do so. Obvious is sabotage by the U.S. Administration of the long and complicated quest for political settlement of problems of the region which is conducted by the Contadora Group countries. Therefore, the assurances of the Washington propaganda of "peaceability" of the White House, of U.S. support for these peaceful efforts are nothing but hypocritical farce called upon to cover up preparations for aggression.

U.S. HOUSE RESOLUTION ON AFGHAN AID EXAMINED

LD070643 Moscow TASS in English 0849 GMT 6 Oct 84

[Text] Washington October 6 TASS -- The U.S. House of Representatives has passed a resolution on a considerable expansion of U.S. military deliveries to the counter-revolutionary bands which make armed raids on the territory of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. In the document the rendering of "effective support" to the counter-revolutionaries is elevated to the rank of state policy of the USA.

M. Erulkar, one of the leaders of the "Federation of American-Afghan Actions" has stressed that the resolution has been conceived as a basis for "legislative substantiation" of switching military deliveries to counter-revolutionaries over to a qualitatively new level. Dante Fascell, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives, has stated, for his part, that the resolution reflects a new direction in U.S. foreign policy.

U.S., CANADIAN DEFENSE CHIEFS MEET IN WASHINGTON

LD051936 Moscow TASS in English 1824 GMT 5 Oct 84

[Text] Moscow October 5 TASS -- TASS news analyst Vasiliy Kharkov writes:

After their talks in Washington on Thursday, the defence ministers of the USA and Canada stated that they saw no alternative to increasing military appropriations during the next few years. One feels compelled to ask oneself the question whether the Pentagon chief and his Canadian counterpart at all tried to find an alternative to their course of carrying on the arms race. It is perfectly obvious indeed that the continuing runaway growth of military spending is the breeding ground of the arms race.

At the talks from which the above statement emerged, Canada was represented by its newly appointed Defence Minister Robert Coates. It was his first visit in that capacity to Washington, and his first step was to meet the demands of his U.S. partner.

The Pentagon has already imposed on Canada a number of militarist programmes, in particular, the use of Canadian territory as a testing range for the trials of U.S. cruise missiles. Now that a conservative government has been installed in Ottawa, Washington hopes for a considerable expansion of military contacts. The results of the latest talks in Washington seem to corroborate these hopes.

The statement made by the defence ministers of the USA and Canada in Washington is the direct opposite to what the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Treaty members offered the NATO countries last March. That proposal, it should be recalled, concerned talks on the mutual non-escalation of military expenditures and their subsequent reduction, with the resources thus released to be used for socio-economic development, in particular, for the development of the Third World countries.

One must be blinded by militarist ambitions not to see any alternative to the further escalation of the arms race. As for the allegations of the authors of that statement about the mythical "Soviet threat," they are so threadbare that their insistent repetition only testifies to the poor imagination of those who use them.

The Soviet Union's constant goal is to achieve a radical limitation of armaments and their subsequent reduction. To achieve that goal, in which all the peoples have a profound interest, the USSR put forward major concrete proposals at the current session of the General Assembly, at the Stockholm Conference, and at other international forums. As for the USA and its NATO partners, they do not seem to be willing to revise their policy to make it more realistic and peaceable.

Increased Military Cooperation

LD051555 Moscow TASS in English 1513 GMT 5 Oct 84

[Excerpt] Washington October 5 TASS -- Negotiations have been held in the Pentagon between top officials of the American Defence Department and Canada's new Defence Minister Robert Coates. He was received, in particular, by the chief of the Pentagon Caspar Weinberger.

The main result of the negotiations that were held is an accord on more active involvement of the Canadian military-industrial complex in U.S. militaristic preparations. As is noted in the Pentagon's official statement, which has been distributed here, the ministers agreed to specify ways of increasing American military purchases in Canada. As the first step in this direction, Weinberger proposed to send to Canadian military enterprises a group of Pentagon experts to bring Canada's military production in line with the Pentagon's norms and requirements.

U.S. 'DISPLEASURE' WITH GREECE, N. ZEALAND VIEWED

LD052026 Moscow TASS in English 1851 GMT 5 Oct 84

[Text] Moscow October 5 TASS -- TASS commentator Aleksandr Sisnev writes:

The Washington officialdom has no use for ceremony when it "notifies" other states of its displeasure. That was precisely the case when the Department of State and the Department of Defence made gross attacks on the Greek Government, accusing it of "distorting facts" related to the incident with the South Korean plane which violated Soviet air space in September last year.

The only "guilt" of Greece is that its Prime Minister, Andreas Papandreou spoke his mind about that gross act of provocation of the U.S. secret services against the Soviet Union. It is commonly recognized, he stressed at a meeting of the parliamentary faction of the ruling pan-Hellenic Socialist Movement, that the plane was on a spy mission on orders from the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency and that it indeed violated Soviet air space to gather intelligence about certain targets.

Washington, which rarely respects the views of its allies, was incensed by that statement. The White House took Papandreou's words as a personal affront. A spokesman for the Department of State characterized the statement of the Greek prime minister as "outrageous" and even went so far as claiming that it subverted the norms of international conduct. The Pentagon's spokesman did not mince words either in qualifying the statement of the Greek head of government as irresponsible. AP reports that administration officials threaten that the case will not end with the spokesmen's statements and that the USA is exploring additional ways to make its displeasure known to the Greek Government.

It is not the first time that the United States takes the liberty of interfering in the affairs of Greece. Washington has more than once voiced its displeasure with the development of Greek-Soviet relations, with the support given by Athens to the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union, and with the attitude of Greece to the military exercises staged by NATO in the Mediterranean.

However, Greece is not alone in being the target for Washington's attacks. Recently the USA made threats to the Government of New Zealand, which had announced its intentions to ban the entry of U.S. ships with nuclear weapons to the ports of the country. The United States resorted to economic blackmail, making it clear that it would "punish" New Zealand by curtailing its imports.

Washington's latest gross attack on a sovereign country shows that the United States has no intention to renounce its imperial ways in relations with other countries.

U.S. ASIAN, PACIFIC MILITARY POLICY ANALYZED

PM090836 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 Oct 84 Second Edition p 3

[Article by international observer A. Golts: "'Crusaders' in Asia"]

[Text] The policy that Washington pursues in any part of the world irrefutably attests that the practical actions of those determining the U.S. foreign policy course are still oriented toward the further dangerous stoking of the international situation. Nor is the Asian-Pacific region an exception. It may now be said quite definitely what the Reagan administration's objective was when it proclaimed 4 years ago, that one of its main tasks would be to "restore America's role" as the leading power of the Asian and Pacific region. Having proclaimed a "crusade" against socialism, Washington has decided to create in that region one more, eastern, front of the struggle against the socialist countries. Sophisticated Trident missile-carrying nuclear-powered submarines have been dispatched to the Pacific.

The Pentagon has embarked on the wide-scale deployment of sea-launched nuclear cruise missiles on ships of the U.S. 7th Fleet. Cruise missiles have also been installed on B-52 strategic bombers deployed in the region. According to Japanese military observer (Kh. Fudaya), the United States already has 2,000 nuclear charges in the West Pacific.

However, the Pentagon strategists view this as only the beginning of the implementation of their designs. In a number of Asian countries preparation is under way to deploy new types of U.S. nuclear missiles and their delivery vehicles. Thus, at the Misawa air base in Japan, 50 U.S. F-16 fighter bombers will soon arrive -- delivery vehicles for nuclear weapons directly targeted on the Soviet Union. A letter from the DPRK's permanent UN observer to the Security Council chairman states that the United States, in addition to the hundreds of nuclear charges, has set about deploying neutron munitions in the south of the Korean peninsula. U.S. generals are speaking openly of their intention to deploy medium-range nuclear missiles on the territory of Japan, South Korea, and a number of Southeast Asian countries. The facts irrefutably attest that in Asia, as in West Europe, the U.S. strategists intend to deploy these first-strike nuclear weapons at the borders of the USSR and the other socialist countries and thus try to achieve global military-strategic superiority.

The military maneuvers the United States is conducting there provide convincing evidence that Washington is consistently trying to transform Asia into a bridgehead for waging "limited" and "protracted" nuclear wars. For instance, the Japanese press claims that during the "Team Spirit-84" maneuvers, the U.S. troops rehearsed in the south of the Korean peninsula a sophisticated strategic concept presupposing the delivery of a "preventive" strike deep inside enemy territory using nuclear weapons. And during the "Global Shield" maneuvers, scenarios were rehearsed for a world nuclear war, one variation of which presupposed a massive nuclear attack against the USSR from Asia.

At the same time, Washington is making intensive preparations to suppress the national liberation movements in Asia. It is indicative that two divisions of the interventionist rapid deployment forces are deployed in the Asian and Pacific region. The Pentagon states without embarrassment that one of the tasks of these formations is "to prevent the emergence of new Grenadas" in Asia. The decision to deploy units of the "green berets" -- saboteurs and punitive troops who committed monstrous crimes during the U.S. "dirty war" in Indochina -- in Asia is graphic evidence of Washington's intensifying preparation to wage aggressive wars against the Asian peoples.

And, so, from the deployment of first-strike nuclear missile weapons to the stationing of punitive troops -- that is the range of Washington's operations to "restore America's role" in Asia and the Pacific.

As their own military preparations in the region are built up, the U.S. ruling circles are trying increasingly persistently to piece together a military bloc there. President Reagan has directly urged the Asian states to do this, claiming that there is an urgent "need to create in the east a community of states as powerful as NATO in the west." Washington sees in the military bloc it is conceiving an instrument with whose aid it could implement its aggressive plans. It is with a view to this militarist prospect that Washington has decided to supplement bilateral military agreements with yet another bloc harness.

Another motive for putting together a military alliance has been the "disjunction" between Washington's desire for virtual world hegemony and the true potential of the U.S. Armed Forces. The Pentagon, fears, for instance, that the buildup of U.S. military might in the Indian Ocean region may weaken the U.S. positions in the Asian and Pacific region.

It is to preserve these positions that Washington is planning to employ its allies' armed forces. Moreover, to implement its global strategy aimed at "encircling the USSR," the United States considers it necessary not only to put together a military bloc in Asia but also to ensure its strategic collaboration with NATO. And it is pinning great hopes on Japan in the implementation of these designs.

Today Japan has become the most active champion of U.S. imperialism's bloc strategy. This was particularly convincingly confirmed by the recent foreign visits by top leaders of the Japanese armed forces. Japanese National Defense Agency Chief Kurihara concluded his tour of West Europe yesterday where he had gone following traditional consultations with Washington. He held talks with the defense ministers of the FRG, Belgium, and France, and with NATO Secretary General Carrington. Keeping precisely to the program evidently drafted with the Pentagon's participation, Kurihara persistently emphasized during these talks that Japan "is a loyal member of the Western alliance." According to reports in the newspaper NIHON KEIZAI, the National Defense Agency chief suggested to his NATO interlocutors that an "intelligence network involving Japan, the United States, and West Europe and aimed against the Soviet Union" be created in the future and put forward a proposal for holding regular military consultations between the leaders of the Japanese and West European NATO countries' military departments.

The press points out that Kurihara's trip could be the prelude to granting Tokyo some type of official status at NATO Headquarters. But the NATO ringleaders have already deemed it correct to point out to Kurihara that they are expecting not only political and moral support from Japan but also a concrete contribution to NATO's aggressive strategy. The dangerous plans to involve Japan in the West's military-political machine and turn it into a type of Far Eastern NATO member are thus being realized.

A key role is also assigned to Japan in putting together a militarist alliance in Asia. It is no secret that U.S. strategists see the prototype of a future military alliance in the Washington-Tokyo-Seoul militarist triangle. It is this triangle, the Indian newspaper the NATIONAL HERALD believes, that is now "assigned the role of NATO's eastern double, which will operate in the Pacific as a branch of NATO."

And while Kurihara was setting up relations with "head office" -- NATO -- Watanabe, chairman of the Japanese joint chiefs of staff, went to South Korea to secure the speediest creation of a "subsidiary." U.S. strategists have calculated that it would not be too complicated to knock together a military bloc comprising the United States, Japan, and South Korea. There are already major U.S. military groupings on the territory of both countries, and Washington has military agreements with both Tokyo and Seoul. And now, to complete the militarist alliance, it only has to build up the third, Tokyo-Seoul, side of the "triangle."

Watanabe's talks with Li Ki-paek, chairman of the Seoul Army joint chiefs of staff, in no way took place in a vacuum. The foundation for the development of the two countries' military-political cooperation was laid during the U.S. President's trip to Japan and South Korea last year and during Japanese Premier Nakasone's trip to Seoul and the return visit by South Korean dictator Chon Tu-hwan last month. During all these visits it was frequently stated that Japan and South Korea have certain "common interests." On the practical plane, Tokyo has already assigned Seoul \$4 billion which, of course, is being spent on military purposes.

It is highly indicative that in Seoul Watanabe also met with representatives of the command of the U.S. occupying corps. To judge from foreign press reports, his talks in South Korea concerned questions of activating the three countries' joint military preparations.

Let us recall that the idea had already been put forward of holding trilateral military maneuvers involving the U.S., Japanese, and South Korean Navies whose aim would be to rehearse blocking international straits in the Far East. The foreign press has also frequently reported that the U.S. and Japanese military departments have already prepared plans for the deployment of Japanese armed forces in the south of the Korean peninsula. And these plans are entirely feasible if you consider that literally the other day Tokyo again raised the question of the possibility of sending Japanese military contingents abroad.

Those are the immediate aims of U.S. imperialism's bloc strategy in Asia. In the more remote future, Washington intends to throw a bloc noose over the states of Southeast Asia. U.S. strategists have been besieging ASEAN, which includes Thailand, the Philippines, Malaysia, Indonesia, Singapore, and Brunei, for many years now in an attempt to use crude pressure to turn this economic and political grouping into a military bloc.

The Americans place their main emphasis here on intimidating the ASEAN states with the alleged "military threat" from Vietnam and even the Soviet Union. And to lend its fabrications at least a semblance of conviction, Washington is sparing no effort in fueling the confrontation between the ASEAN countries and the Indochinese states. It was for this purpose that the notorious "Kampuchean question" was invented and it is for this purpose that the United States is sending ever new mountains of armaments to the region.

Seeking to draw the Southeast Asian states into its adventurist strategy, the United States is trying to activate the military agreements which it has with Thailand and the Philippines by every means. And pressure is being brought to bear on Malaysia and Singapore through the so-called "five-sided defense agreement" which, in addition to these two countries, includes U.S. NATO and ANZUS allies. Heating the already complex situation in that region, that Pentagon is conducting one provocative military exercise after another. And although the ASEAN leaders have frequently stated their reluctance to have the association assume the nature of a military bloc, it cannot be said that U.S. pressure is failing to produce results. Appeals to "step up multilateral military cooperation" are heard from time to time within ASEAN, obviously on U.S. instructions.

U.S. imperialism's bloc activity in Asia and the desire to sow hostility among the peoples is one more testimony to the adventurist course that the United States is steering throughout the world. "Despite the seemingly instructive experience of the ignominious failure of anticommunist alliances like CENTO and SEATO," Comrade K.U. Chernenko has stressed, "they are again trying to knock together militarist axes and triangles... We are against such geopolitics, against all types of 'spheres of influence' and 'zones of interests,' against closed military groupings everywhere and in the Pacific Ocean in particular." Peace and prosperity for the peoples of Asia can be secured exclusively through peaceful means.

PRAVDA EXAMINES REAGAN-MONDALE LOUISVILLE DEBATE

PM091212 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Oct 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Candidates' Debate"]

[Text] New York, 8 Oct -- The first round of radio and television debates between Republican presidential candidate R. Reagan and his Democratic rival former Vice President W. Mandale has taken place in Louisville, (Kentucky). The debate was devoted to economic and domestic policy.

The candidates used the debate to win the votes of those voters still not decided about who to vote for in the forthcoming 6 November elections.

As THE NEW YORK TIMES writes, they sought "to breach the wall of the electorate's present apathy."

Reagan did everything to sell his administration's promonopoly, antipopular course, unfoundedly claiming that Americans are now "living better than 4 years ago." In actual fact, there has been an even greater increase in unemployment during his administration's term in office, which now, even according to the official understated figures, includes 8.5 million people, and there has been an increase in the numbers of the poor, who now exceed 35 million. The President gave himself particular credit for the record buildup of the U.S. war machine.

Mondale accused Reagan of failing to fulfill his election promises and charged that his policy has led to "a reduction in the quality of life" in the country. He noted that "the situation of modestly affluent Americans has deteriorated." As an example of Reagan's unfair tax policy, Mondale cited the fact that the vice president, millionaire G. Bush, pays approximately the same percentage of his income in taxes as the woman who cleans his office.

The debate was considerably devoted to one of the most acute economic problems -- the record growth of federal budget deficits now approaching 200 million [figure as published] dollars a year and that bring the danger of a new economic recession. Reagan promised to reduce the deficits. Observers recall that during the previous election campaign the incumbent president swore not only to reduce deficits but also to balance the budget by 1983. However, he brought the deficits to new record levels after entering the White House as a result of the multibillion program to "rearm America."

Mondale rejected the administration head's absurd claim that the United States is now "more secure" than 4 years ago. "Certainly Americans are not living better under the arms race?" "Will they live better if we initiate 'star wars?'" he asked, stressing that "Americans want arms control."

At the same time, the Democratic candidate departed from a number of his previous election statements and did not focus attention on the need to curb the nuclear arms race.

The debates virtually failed to raise many serious problems perturbing millions of voters such as discrimination against national minorities in the United States and the unequal position of American women.

Commenting on the results of the debate, the CBS Television Company noted that Reagan "was on the defensive." AP believes Mondale got the upper hand over Reagan. However, the conclusion as to which of the participants in the presidential "race" "gained more points" can only be drawn after the second round, to be held 21 October in Kansas City, (Missouri). It will discuss foreign policy problems which, observers believe, will be the central issue of the present election campaign.

U.S. PUBLIC FIGURES CRITICIZE 'STAR WARS' PLANS

PM041303 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Oct 84 Morning Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Against the Militarization of Space"]

[Text] Washington, 1 Oct -- Politicians, scientists, and the press in the United States are resolutely condemning the Reagan administration's aggressive preparations, and above all the plans to militarize space.

Democratic Senator D. Bumpers, speaking at a U.S. Senate hearing, pointed out that implementation of the "star wars" program poses a serious threat to mankind.

The creation of an extensive ABM system with space-based elements, he noted, "will lead to a new arms race and will be the most destabilizing step" the United States "has ever taken." Its deployment will "torpedo the treaty on limiting ABM systems -- one of the few remaining agreements that place obstacles in the way of the outbreak of a nuclear war." D. Bumpers appealed to the other senators to "stop this madness" and get the White House to conclude an arms control agreement with the USSR.

The creation of an ABM system incorporating space-based elements, Professor C. Sagan of Cornell University writes in PARADE magazine, will be seen by the USSR as evidence of preparations for a first nuclear strike. "In times of crisis, this may lead to the outbreak of nuclear war," the scientist notes. He stresses that the true way to ensure world peace is to considerably reduce nuclear weapons' arsenals.

POLL FINDS U.S. PUBLIC OPPOSES NUCLEAR ARMS POLICY

LD051034 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 4 Oct 84

[From the Vremya newscast; commentary by IZVESTIYA political observer Stanislav Kondrashov]

[Text] Hello, comrades. I would like to touch upon two mutually connected things: First, the American peoples' attitude toward nuclear weapons; second, their attitude to us in the USSR. These subjects are as familiar as they can be, but there is a reason for referring to them again.

An article by two public opinion experts -- (Jankelovich and Dobbel) -- was published in the latest issue of FOREIGN AFFAIRS, the reputable New York magazine. They quote general figures that reflect the American people's mood over the entire postwar period and the dramatic, and still not sufficiently appraised, changes of the past 2-3 years as seen against its background.

Were you aware that the majority of the American people approved the use of the atomic bomb against Hiroshima and Nagasaki in August 1945? And that in 1954, judging by the polls, the majority welcomed the hydrogen bomb believing it would make nuclear war less likely?

At that time the American people trusted their leaders, believing that their country's nuclear superiority was a blessing, and were certain that it would remain forever.

Today that superiority does not exist and in the opinion of over 80 percent, it cannot be brought back. In this respect the ordinary people are far more sober than the hot-heads of the Reagan administration.

The American people have not known war on their territory for 120 years and this gap in their national memory feeds their bellicosity and chauvinism. This reasoning is familiar, true, and alarming, but something more needs to be said. No one will throw himself into an abyss even if no one has never died in that way in his presence. The instinct for self-preservation and good old common sense prevent him from doing so. Americans assume that a nuclear war is a leap into the abyss. Here are figures that support this: by a majority of 89 percent against 9 percent, they believe there will be no winner in a total nuclear war; 83 percent are not certain that life will remain on earth after a nuclear war; the same 83 percent exclude the possibility of a limited nuclear war; 96 percent, in complete harmony and in a practical way, state that it is too dangerous to start a conflict with the Soviet Union in the nuclear age; and more than one-half of Americans renounce attempts -- fairly long and unsuccessful ones at that -- to "pattern us after their way of thinking" [peredelat nas na svoy lad]. The majority would like to exclude the use of nuclear weapons in the event of a conflict.

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These, then, are generalized figures. They show that feelings have dramatically changed in recent years when the nuclear threat increased as a result of Washington's tough policy.

And here's another conclusion: Most Americans are ready to move further than their government along the path of removing this threat and normalizing relations with the Soviet Union. It must be said that this result of his tough policy was somewhat unexpected by President Reagan.

Alas, the American people have no means whereby opinion polls can alter official policy. Nevertheless, the new mood helps explain the President's current pre-election maneuvers. Their influence will -- and cannot fail to -- tell in the future.

U.S. PUBLIC BODY URGES IMPROVED TIES WITH USSR

LD092241 Moscow TASS in English 1935 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Text] Washington October 9 TASS -- One of the most influential American public organisations, the American Committee on East-West Accord, urged the Washington administration to take urgent measures to improve Soviet-U.S. relations and curb the arms race. The committee comprises prominent political figures, former high-ranking White House, Pentagon, and State Department officials, prominent industrialists and members of the scientific community of the U.S.A.

Pointing to the fateful risks accompanying of a nuclear war, the American Committee on East-West Accord says in a statement circulated at a news conference here that the use of mass annihilation weapons will have unfathomable and disastrous consequences for the human race. The statement stresses that the future of the earth depends on the ability of reaching agreements aimed at stopping the arms race.

U.S. 'TRIBUNALS' DEBATE REAGAN'S 'WAR CRIMES'

LD090859 Moscow TASS in English 0818 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Text] New York October 9 TASS -- The sessions of public tribunals have begun in fourteen cities of the United States. The participants in the tribunals accuse the Reagan administration of committing war crimes in Central America and in the Caribbean. The tribunals' session are held on the initiative of a group of influential public organizations -- the National Guild of Lawyers, the National Conference of Black Lawyers, the Constitutional Rights Centre, and a number of others.

An indictment which has been prepared by the Constitutional Rights Centre and which has been made public at the New York public tribunal's session says that President of the United States Ronald Reagan, CIA Director William Casey, Secretary of State George Shultz, Secretary of Defense Casper Weinberger, ever since they took office at the beginning of 1981 and up to the present time have been engaging, in breach of laws, in conspiratorial activities aimed at committing crimes against peace. They waged aggressive wars, sowed terror among civilian population, resorted to acts of economic sabotage, and in every way violated the sovereign rights of the peoples of Central American and Caribbean countries.

U.S. BUSINESSMAN URGES GROWTH OF TIES WITH USSR

PM090956 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Oct 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "For the Development of Trade Ties"]

[Text] New York, 4 Oct -- Representatives of U.S. business circles are advocating the development of trade ties with the Soviet Union and condemning official Washington's course of restricting trade with the USSR. This is attested by an article by the eminent Chicago businessman (E. Solk) in the CHURCHMAN magazine.

Many U.S. companies, he writes, are striving to expand business ties with the Soviet Union since this promises great advantages. The growth of industrial and agricultural production, an increase in employment, a reduction in the budget deficit, and stabilization of the U.S. economy could, in the author's opinion, be the favorable consequences for the United States of developing trade with the Soviet Union.

Pointing out the utter futility of introducing discriminatory measures against the USSR and attempting to use trade as an instrument of political pressure, (E. Solk) stresses that economic "sanctions" have never had nor will have the results wished for by the White House.

At the same time the development of trade, the U.S. businessman notes, would aid in easing the prevailing tension in U.S.-Soviet relations and would promote the creation of a climate of trust and the achievement of agreements in the arms control sphere. We must deal with real facts, not fantasies, and do what best corresponds to our interests from the political and economic standpoint. In conclusion, (E. Solk) stressed the need to promote peaceful coexistence on a permanent and mutually advantageous basis in every possible way.

U.S.-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP HEAD ON GROMYKO SPEECH

LD061239 Moscow TASS in English 1141 GMT 6 Oct 84

[Text] New York October 6 TASS -- The concrete and clear-cut measures to defuse international tension and enhance peace, summarized in the speech by Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and foreign minister of the USSR, at the 39th session of the U.N. General Assembly, have evoked most positive response in the international community, among peace advocates in the United States and other countries, said Alan Tompson, executive director of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship.

He declared in the newspaper DAILY WORLD that the Soviet Union's peaceful proposals had demonstrated once again its commitment to the policy of peace, which the world's first socialist state had invariably pursued since its foundation.

Alan Tompson said that the resolution of the problems of freezing nuclear arsenals, renouncing first use of nuclear weapons, setting up nuclear-free zones, preventing an arms race in outer space, concluding a treaty on mutual non-aggression between the Warsaw Treaty members and the NATO states, and banning chemical and bacteriological weapons and other pressing problems of the present day would, as Andrey Gromyko had rightly emphasized, facilitate ensuring a peaceful future for this planet.

U.S. LAUNCHES 'CHALLENGER' SPACESHIP 5 OCT

LD051517 Moscow TASS in English 1509 GMT 5 Oct 84

[Text] New York October 5 TASS -- "Challenger", an American reusable space ship with seven astronauts on board, was launched from Cape Canaveral, Florida, today. The crew includes two women, and one of the crewmembers is a Canadian.

As reported by the American mass media, this flight, just as the entire "shuttle" programme, holds an important place in the plans of the Pentagon and United States intelligence agencies. Thus, the ABC Television Company stresses that according to some data, one of the tasks of the "Challenger's" crew will be to photograph military installations.

The programme of the eight-day flight includes a number of scientific-technical experiments, including studies of earth, as well as a space walk by two astronauts.

GOOD-WILL, CULTURAL DELEGATION VISITS BEIJING

OW051237 Tokyo KYODO in English 1216 GMT 5 Oct 84

[Text] Beijing, Oct 5 KYODO -- Sergey Leonidovich Tikhvinskiy, leader of a visiting Soviet goodwill and cultural mission, is now conferring with Chinese officials on a bilateral cultural exchange program for next year, East bloc sources said Friday. The planned program is expected to be upgraded in comparison with past cultural programs between China and the Soviet Union.

Tikhvinskiy, vice chairman of the Soviet-China Friendship Association, arrived Thursday to attend the celebrations of the 35th anniversary of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association. His delegation was invited by the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association.

Both sides hoped for friendlier ties and more exchanges between the two countries at a banquet held here Thursday evening in honor of the Soviet visitors.

Gathering Marks Friendship Ties

LD091259 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Text] In Beijing a festive gathering of representatives of the Beijing public has taken place to mark the 35th anniversary of the creation of the Chinese-Soviet Friendship Society.

Speeches were delivered at the gathering by Qu Wu, vice chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and president of the Chinese-Soviet Friendship Society; and Academician Tikhvinskiy, first deputy chairman of the Main Directorate of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society.

Present at the festive gathering were Wang Bingnan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries; Qian Qichen, vice minister of Foreign Affairs of the PRC; and Shcherbakov, USSR ambassador to the PRC.

SINOLOGIST ON INCREASED FRIENDSHIP TIES WITH PRC

OW072316 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1230 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Excerpts] Dear Chinese listeners: Tomorrow is the 35th anniversary of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association, which was established 4 days after the founding of the PRC. In defining the tasks of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association, Liu Shaoqi, first president of the association and member of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau, said that the association was aimed at consolidating and strengthening the fraternal friendship and cooperation between the Chinese and Soviet peoples and promoting exchanges of knowledge and experiences between the two great countries. In the first 10 years after its establishment, the association, in the spirit of Sino-Soviet friendship, did much work in acquainting the Chinese people with Soviet achievements in economic construction and cultural development.

Regrettably, the activities of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association were actually suspended in the early 1960's. The friendship association of our two countries have recently resumed contacts step by step.

In this regard, Sinologist Solntsev, a member of the Central Board of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society and deputy director of the Institute of Orientology under the Soviet Academy of Sciences, has said: The Soviet public has expressed satisfaction with the resumption of contacts between the friendship associations of our two countries.

In the past 2 years, the friendship associations of the two countries have sent two tourist groups to visit each other's country. A delegation of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association, led by President Wang Bingnan of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign countries, visited the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society. A delegation of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society, led by First Deputy Chairman Tikhvinskiy of the Central Board of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society, is attending celebrations in China for the 35th anniversary of the establishment of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association.

As deputy chairman of the Central Board of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society, I welcome the development of ties between the friendship associations of our two countries because this is conducive to enhancing the friendship of the Soviet and Chinese people. On the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association, I hope the association achieves successes in carrying out its lofty activities designed to promote Sino-Soviet friendship.

PRC NAVAL DELEGATION REPORTEDLY TO VISIT U.S.

LD091410 Moscow TASS in English 1342 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Text] Washington October 9 TASS -- The newspaper WASHINGTON POST reports that a delegation of officials of the Chinese Navy and civilian engineers is to visit the United States this week to continue to study possibilities for military cooperation which was spoken of during the visit by U.S. Secretary of Defence Caspar Weinberger to Beijing. The newspaper writes that the delegation is interested in the purchase of up-to-date gas turbine engines, which are used by the U.S. Navy and which are made by the "General Electric" company, for the Chinese Navy. On the whole, the PRC delegation in the opinion of the WASHINGTON POST, will show interest in the purchase of various armament and equipment to modernise and upgrade the capability of the Chinese Navy.

SUPREME SOVIET MESSAGE TO USSR-JAPAN ROUNDTABLE

LD100728 Moscow TASS in English 0711 GMT 10 Oct 84

["Message of Greetings to Participants in the 4th Conference of Representatives of the Soviet and Japanese Public" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow October 10 TASS -- The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet greets representatives of the Soviet and Japanese public who have met in Moscow for their 4th "round table" conference under the keynote "friendship and goodneighborliness as the only road to peace and trust between the USSR and Japan."

Our countries are neighbors. The condition and development of the situation in one of the sensitive parts of the world depends to a large extent on relations between them. Soviet people have sentiments of friendship and respect for the industrious and gifted Japanese people. We consistently advocate the improvement of Soviet-Japanese relations and the comprehensive development of cooperation between the two countries which would meet both the interests of our peoples and those of stronger peace in the Far East and all over the world.

The USSR and Japan each has great political weight and, working jointly, could make a major contribution towards preventing world nuclear catastrophe. That is why we attach much importance to regular contacts between the public of the two countries, in particular, to the present conference.

We express the hope that the forthcoming exchanges of opinion between representatives of the Soviet and Japanese public will benefit both sides and that the conference will help establish truly goodneighborly relations between the Soviet and Japanese peoples and become a contribution to broadening mutually beneficial cooperation and to safeguarding and strengthening peace and international security.

We wish success to participants in the 4th Soviet-Japanese "round table" conference in Moscow.

[Signed] Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

JAPANESE 'BLUE PAPER' SUPPORTS U.S. POLICY

LD090945 Moscow TASS in English 0844 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Text] Tokyo October 9 TASS -- TASS correspondent Sergey Logachev reports:

The blue paper on diplomacy approved by the Japanese Cabinet today is characterized by an orientation to the USA in foreign policy and by support for Washington's course of seeking military superiority in the world. Relations of close cooperation with the USA, the document prepared by the Japanese Foreign Ministry says, constitute the "cornerstone" of Japanese foreign policy and treaties with Washington in the military field the basis of the national security of the country.

The KYODO TSUSHIN news agency says that one of the salient features of the blue paper is its pointed characterization of Japan as a member of the "Western camp." It is from positions of notorious "Western solidarity" that the authors of the paper interpret the causes of the aggravation of the international situation, actually provoked by the militarist policy of the U.S. leadership. The document of the Japanese Foreign Ministry claims in the teeth of hard facts that it is the Soviet Union that is to blame for the growth of world tension. The blue paper deliberately overlooks completely the Soviet Union's constructive peace initiatives aimed at improving the international climate.

At the same time, trying to reassure the peace-loving Japanese public, which demands that Tokyo pursue a foreign policy which would be independent of the USA and meet the interests of peace, the authors of the blue paper attached considerable attention to problems of detente and disarmament. The document says a good deal about the need for East-West talks and for dialogue at different levels.

U.S.-JAPANESE AIR EXERCISES COMMENCE 9 OCT

LD090946 Moscow TASS in English 0816 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Text] Tokyo October 9 TASS -- Large-scale Japanese-U.S. air exercises began in the area of the Japanese archipelago today. The exercises involve 550 aircraft, including F-15 newest fighter planes, on the Japanese side, and large air units from the U.S. Air Force Base Kadena (Okinawa Prefecture) on the U.S. side. Japanese EC-2C "Flying Radar" planes, which are stationed at the Misawa Base (Amori Prefecture), which is jointly used by the Air Force of the USA and Japan, are taking part in the exercises for the first time.

The regular joint air exercises are an addition to the staff exercises, as the newspaper AKAHATA writes, is to practice cooperative action between large units of the air force of the two countries and to prepare for participation in joint operations to repulse "an attack by enemy air force".

U.S.-JAPANESE EXERCISES NEAR SOVIET BORDERS NOTED

LD091529 Moscow TASS in English 1516 GMT 9 Oct 84

["Manoeuvres Next to the Soviet Borders" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Tokyo October 9 TASS -- A U.S. military transport today was berthed at the Kushiro port on Hokkaido. It brought to the northernmost Japanese island 180 U.S. Marines, ten 155-mm howitzers, and ammunition.

That large force will head for the Yausubetsu shooting range near Bekkai community on the eastern coast of Hokkaido. On the Pentagon's orders, the Marines will take part in the joint Japanese-American manoeuvres in close proximity of the Soviet border. It is a mere 60 kilometres from the Yausubetsu range to the Soviet Kunashir Island as the crow flies.

A large-scale anti-Soviet campaign recently launched by the U.S. propaganda machine testifies to the deliberately provocative character of the new military exercises conceived by American and Japanese generals. These exercises will crown with the roar of artillery salvos the series of the joint Japanese-U.S. exercises of all the services of the armed forces which were conducted on the Japanese isles and in the Pacific in late September and early October.

The Pentagon's new action has been planned with the obvious purpose of further subverting Japanese-Soviet relations and is meant to involve Japan even deeper in Washington's global anti-Soviet strategy.

NURIYEV, MPR'S RAGCHAA SIGN COOPERATION PROTOCOL

LD081927 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 8 Oct 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Excerpts] A regular session of the Mongolian-Soviet Intergovernmental Commission on Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation has been held in Ulaanbaatar.

The protocol on results of the session was signed for the Soviet side by Comrade Nuriyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and for the Mongolian side by Comrade Ragchaa, MPRP Central Committee Political Bureau member and first deputy chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers.

[Begin Ragchaa recording in Mongolian with superimposed Russian translation] We devoted special attention to the coordination of Soviet and Mongolian state plans in fields connected with the further development of bilateral cooperation for 1986-90. The direction of work in the more efficient use of the production potential created in Mongolia with the Soviet Union's aid was agreed, as was the expansion of the activities of joint enterprises and increases in the export resources of the agro-industrial complex and Mongolia's ore mining industry. We exchanged opinions on expanding the training of Mongolian national cadres. We agreed to solutions on all the issues that will promote the further development of Soviet-Mongolian cooperation. [end recording]

MONGOLIAN-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP MONTH BEGINS

PM091532 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Oct 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Ceremonial Meeting"]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 3 Oct -- A ceremonial meeting of representatives of party, state, and social organizations and Mongolian working people has been held here to mark the opening of the traditional Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Month. J. Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers, and other party and government leaders were in the meeting presidium.

Mongolian working people's successes in building a socialist society are indissolubly linked with the constant all-around aid and support of the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries, G. Adyaa, MPRP Central Committee secretary stressed in his report at the meeting.

Under the conditions of the present serious exacerbation of the international situation caused by the militarist, adventurist course of U.S. imperialism, he noted, Soviet peace initiatives, which correspond to the fundamental interests of all humanity and are imbued with concern for man's sacred right -- the right to life -- are of particular importance. The speeches by K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, are vivid examples of this.

The Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Month, which is being held on the eve of the 65th anniversary of Great October and the 60th anniversary of the proclamation of the Mongolian People's Republic, will be an important contribution to the cause of further strengthening fraternal cooperation.

U.S. 'SPY PLANE' CRASHES IN SOUTH KOREA

SK091112 Moscow International Service in Korean 1130 GMT 8 Oct 84

[Text] A U.S. (?military) U-2 spy plane was destroyed over South Korean airspace. The airplane broke into pieces; the pilot ejected, and was taken to a hospital, it is reported. This destruction took place near the U.S. Osan Air Force Base.

The United States has 40,000 troops stationed in South Korea.

PAKISTANI PAPER SAYS SS-22 MISSILES IN DRA

GF091326 Lahore NAWA-E WAQT in Urdu 2 Oct 84 p 1

[Text] 1 Oct -- A student who recently arrived from Herat said that the Soviet Union has installed SS-22 missiles 150 kms from Herat at its Air Force and Army bases in Shindand and Jalalabad and that people have been evacuated from the area.

SS-22 missiles are equipped with nuclear weapons and Tehran, Mashhad, Islamabad, and Quetta are all within range of these missiles. According to a report from Karachi, if it is confirmed that nuclear missiles have been deployed in Afghanistan, Pakistan will approach the IAEA. The Soviet Union has recently deployed SS-22 missiles in East Germany and Czechoslovakia.

U.S. SENATE RESOLUTION ON DRA CASTIGATED

LD050912 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2114 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] Washington, 4 Oct (TASS) -- The American authorities are taking steps to expand the undeclared war against Afghanistan. The U.S. Senate has adopted a provocative resolution which states that U.S. policy should be "effective support" for the Afghan "fighters" (this is what the American legislators call the bands of dushmans that are carrying out bloody raids on DRA territory).

In essence, it is a question of an appeal for a sharp increase in modern weapons supplies to the bandits. Meanwhile, according to the press, "aid" to the value of some \$100 million is being dispatched annually through CIA channels to the dushmans.

The resolution contains a call for expanded support for terrorist detachments operating in DRA territory, and is accompanied by a hypocritical appeal for the achievement "of a negotiated settlement" of the Afghanistan situation. It is quite obvious that the actions of the American authorities are directed precisely at hindering this in every way.

Kornilov Hits Resolution

LD091359 Moscow TASS in English 1335 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Text] Moscow October 9 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes:

"A specimen of unsurpassed hypocrisy and cynicism" is how the Afghan news agency BAKHTAR has described the "Resolution on Afghanistan" adopted by the U.S. Senate. The authors of the provocative resolution, the news agency stresses, talk about the needs to press for a settlement of the situation around Afghanistan through negotiations. However, Washington's true stand is to prevent such a settlement, to heighten tension, and to continue the undeclared war against sovereign DRA.

And this is really so. For a number of years already the United States has been conducting a real undeclared war against sovereign Afghanistan, expecting to plunge that country into the gloom of the Middle Ages again. About 90 special camps and bases have been set up in the territory of Pakistan alone under the patronage of the CIA and other Western special services. Over there new and new anti-Afghan bands of brigands and saboteurs are formed and armed and are assigned one task: To sow death and terror on Afghan soil. Over six years the United States has already spent about 1,000 million dollars! On the war against Afghanistan.

A special "propagandist support" has been given from the outside to the armed incursions into Afghanistan. The huge propaganda machine, of which the U.S. Information Agency (USIA) is the core, operates in the West and, first of all, in the United States. The machine does not cease to fan up the malicious anti-Afghan and anti-Soviet campaign. A whole network of subversive propagandist centres which make themselves under the sign-boards of certain "public organizations" and closely connected with the CIA and the USIA has been set up in the United States for slander against revolutionary DRA and its friends. Those centers include a so-called "Committee for Free Afghanistan", a "Federation for American-Afghan Action" which functions in Washington, and a certain "Afghan Information Centre" in New York where anti-Afghan bands' leaders who tour the USA deliver "lectures" systematically.

The undeclared war against Afghanistan is part and parcel of the USA's global foreign-policy course which is based on counting on force and on Washington's endeavours to recarve the political map of the world in a manner which is suitable to it. The occupation of Grenada, the organization of the armed intervention against Nicaragua, the unceasing threats to revolutionary Cuba, and the attempting by cooperating with the Israeli aggressor to do away with the Arab national liberation movement and to clear the way for imperialist expansion in the Middle East -- all are links of the same chain. A cynical interference in the internal affairs of sovereign states and attempts to stifle the revolutionary and liberation movement by means of sanctions, blockades and interventions, and the counting on state terrorism -- such are the instruments of Washington's imperious strategy.

Is it possible to achieve a solution to the foreign-policy aspect of the Afghan problem? Yes, it is. The way to that is through termination of the formation, arming and infiltration of anti-government bands into that country from the outside, and through non-interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan. There is no doubt that Afghanistan proceeds and will proceed along the road which it has embarked upon, the road of independence, freedom, social progress, peace and nonalignment.

BABRAK KARMAL ADDRESSES AFGHAN ARMED FORCES

LD091333 Moscow TASS in English 1028 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Text] Kabul October 9 TASS -- The Afghan Revolution serves the people and the people are increasingly aware of its truth and express readiness to fight with arms in hand against its enemies, Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Republic, commander-in-chief of the Armed Forces of the DRA, said here at a meeting of commanding and political officers of the Armed Forces of the DRA. He said that the main task of Army officers and all those working at party and state institutions is to strengthen ties with the broad masses, to explain to them the policy of the party and the Government of the DRA.

Babrak Karmal said that at a time when U.S.-led international imperialism is enlarging the scale of its war against the DRA, it is necessary to rally the entire Afghan people in the struggle against the enemies of the homeland and the revolution and to further strengthen the Armed Forces. In this connection, he went on, party and ideological work in the Army should be carried on with due account taken of the historical traditions of Afghan society, the specifics of Afghanistan and its multinational population, the present-day realities and the aspirations of the people. We are required by the party to rally closer in order to destroy the last remnants of counter-revolution in Afghanistan, Babrak Karmal stressed.

Turning to international issues Babrak Karmal said that the world situation remains tense through the fault of the USA which is following an aggressive foreign policy. It wants to turn this planet into a depot of nuclear ammunition. Therefore all peace-loving people in the world should join efforts in the struggle against the machinations of imperialism and reaction.

IZVESTIYA NOTES DETAILS OF KABUL AIRPORT BOMBING

PM090934 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Oct 84 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent G. Ustinov dispatch: Their Just Desserts"]

[Text] Kabul -- The criminals behind the destructive explosion at Kabul International Airport on 31 August were captured in time. They were planning to organize another major explosion a few days later -- this time at the capital's largest department store, which is constantly filled with shoppers. The organizer of the airport sabotage Abdul Vahid, a 21-year-old student at Kabul University's Pedagogical Faculty, and his friend Ubaydulla, a 22-year-old youth of no fixed occupation, were arrested on 16 September. Two days later, three more direct perpetrators of the crime were successfully arrested: 28-year-old Muhammad Ibrahim, also a man of no fixed occupation; Abdul Muhammad, ninth-grade student at one of Kabul's lycees; and taxi driver Muhammad Asqar.

A search of Abdul Vahid's home revealed a well camouflaged hiding place containing 35 powerful American-made mines designed especially for terrorist purposes. Five mines were missing from the hiding place. Vahid's group had used them to blow up a store in the suburbs, a market stall in the center of the capital, and a Sarandoy (People's Militia) station; for the airport explosion; and to destroy a transformer along the power line bringing electricity to Kabul. The mines were made available to the group from Pakistan, together with instructions from the gangleaders of counterrevolutionary staffs, to organize explosions in crowded places at their own discretion.

At a gathering on 30 August, Vahid said that this time he had constructed a much more powerful explosive device from the mine. Therefore, according to the criminals' schemes, the target ought to be more significant. "The airport," they decided unanimously.

Early the next morning, the terrorists arrived at the airport. Taxi driver Muhammad Asqar was fully aware of the bandits' intentions. In other words, he knew what he was carrying and what was to be blown up. "The crowd at the airport was still small," Abdul Vahid said at the trial, "and we returned home. We had some tea, chatted a while, and made our way back to the airport."

This time it was full; an aircraft from Europe had landed only a few minutes before. Hundreds of people were there to meet it. In addition, passengers due to take the return flight to Europe were in the check-in hall, mainly Afghan students due to start their studies at VUZes in the USSR and other socialist countries. Vahid knew this from his friends.

Without anyone noticing, the small case with its infernal contents was left among the belongings of departing passengers, close to the airport's external glass wall. The criminals withdrew some 300 meters from the building and observed the explosion from a safe position. People were cut down by glass shards and concrete shrapnel. The criminals listened to the cries with satisfaction and observed the hustle and bustle of fire engines and ambulances....

Ten persons from the "Islamic Party of Afghanistan" and the "Islamic Society of Afghanistan" counterrevolutionary groups stood before the revolutionary tribunal.

They spoke in detail about their subversive and terrorist activities and the inflammatory role played by "advisers" from the special services of the United States and other countries with hostile attitudes toward the republican system in Afghanistan. The court's sentence met with unanimous approval by all of Kabul's inhabitants. With the exception of minor Abdul Muhammad, the organizers and perpetrators of the sabotage together with their accomplices were sentenced to the supreme punishment -- the death penalty.

DRA PROTESTS PAKISTANI 'HOSTILE ACTION'

LD091633 Moscow TASS in English 1232 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Text] Kabul October 9 TASS -- Pakistan's charge d'affaires in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan was summoned to the Foreign Ministry of Afghanistan where a protest was made to him in connection with a new hostile action by Pakistan against the DRA, the BAKHTAR news agency reports.

According to the Foreign Ministry of the DRG, several Pakistani helicopters invaded the air space of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan on October 5 this year and fired on Afghan helicopters in the area of Barikot (Kuna Province). As a result two Afghan helicopters were seriously damaged.

The Pakistani charge d'affaires in the DRA was told that Afghanistan emphatically condemns this attack by Pakistani border units. Proofs of this attack were presented to the Pakistani authorities. It was also pointed out that the Pakistani authorities should take immediate steps to prevent any such acts of aggression in the future.

NEW AMBASSADOR TO BANGLADESH APPOINTED

PM041504 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Oct 84 First Edition p 6

[Unattributed "Chronicle" report]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has appointed Comrade Vladimir Georgiyevich Belyayev USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the People's Republic of Bangladesh.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has relieved Comrade Valentin Pavlovich Stepanov of his duties as USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the People's Republic of Bangladesh in connection with his retirement.

SOVIET-THAI CONSULTATIONS HELD IN MOSCOW

PM051307 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Oct 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading: "News Items"]

[Text] Soviet-Thai consultations took place in Moscow on 3 October, during which a number of international problems were discussed, including the situation in South Asia, and also questions of bilateral relations. The consultations were conducted by USSR Deputy Foreign Minister M.S. Kapitsa and Thai Permanent Secretary of the Foreign Ministry A. Sarasin.

UN SECURITY COUNCIL MEETS AT LAOS' REQUEST

LD100700 Moscow TASS in English 0530 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Text] New York October 10 TASS -- At the request of the Government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic the United Nations Security Council held an urgent meeting Tuesday to examine the serious situation which has emerged in the area of the Laotian-Thai border as a result of Thailand's unprovoked aggression.

Addressing the meeting, Phoune Sipaseuth, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and foreign minister of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, said that on June 6, 1984 Thai troops perpetrated a direct and premeditated aggression against Laos by seizing and occupying three villages in Saya Bury Province. This act represents a serious encroachment on the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Laos. As a result of the Thai authorities' actions, the situation in the occupied settlements and also along the entire border between the two countries poses a grave threat to peace, stability and security in South East Asia.

Phoune Sipaseuth demanded an immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the Thai troops from Laotian territory.

PRAVDA REPORTS KAMPUCHEAN REBEL DEFECTIONS

PM041500 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Oct 84 First Edition p 5

[Dispatch by own correspondent Ye. Fadeyev: "At Road No 68"]

[Excerpt] Phnom Penh -- New figures from the special commission to investigate the Pol Pot clique's crimes have just been published in Phnom Penh. Approximately 35,417 workers and state employees were tortured to death; nearly 18,600 health and education workers were killed; roughly 96 percent of all Kampuchean students, over 100,000 young men and women, were killed; over 141,000 people have become permanent cripples and invalids; and approximately 200,000 children were orphaned.

The damage caused to the national economy was enormous. The bandits blew up and destroyed 834,000 buildings; nearly 5,857 schools, 796 hospitals and medical centers, and 1,968 pagodas were looted and reduced to ruins. The commission document says that the years of Pol Pot's rule were the most terrible time in the many centuries of Kampuchea's history.

The criminality of the so-called "struggle" against the people's power of the PRK, which ended the tyranny, is understood now not only by those who were duped by phony Pol Pot propaganda, but also by many cadre "Khmers Rouges" and members of other reactionary groupings.

Despite threats and intimidation, they are increasingly frequently leaving the gangs. Thus, one more enemy group surrendered voluntarily to the people's revolutionary organs recently in the republic's northwest border region, in Sangke district. In all, 245 former members of various antipopular groupings have gone over to the side of the legitimate authorities since the beginning of the year in this district alone. Recently, similar reports have also been coming in from other provinces.

The Dangrek mountain range ends in the San Kampuchaeng Plateau in Thailand on one side while at the other it almost reaches the Mekong, in the extreme south of Laos. Since time immemorial, the 100-kilometer mountain range has been considered wild and almost inaccessible; there are virtually no passes here. In brief, it is an ideal place for a secret lair. However, the end of the bandits' den is near.

A PRK Armed Forces spokesman has reported that the 612d, 614th, and 980th Pol Pot divisions (each has 300-1,000 servicemen) have been totally annihilated and the 401st unit of Son Sann's grouping has been defeated on the republic's western borders recently. Pol Pot's so-called forward-based headquarters in Preah Vihear Province has been defeated. During the fighting, 5,000 bandits were put out of action and various arms were seized.

The people are defending the gains of their January revolution.

TONGAN AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

PM041502 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Oct 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Credentials Presented"]

[Text] On 3 October in the Kremlin, Sonatane Tu'Akinamolahi Taumoepeau-Tupou, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of Tonga, presented his credentials to A.F. Vatchenko, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

After the presentation of the credentials and an exchange of speeches between A.F. Vatchenko and Sonatane Tu'Akinamolahi, a friendly talk took place in which T.N. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and N.S. Ryzhkov, USSR deputy foreign minister, took part.

FURTHER ON GDR ANNIVERSARY, GROMYKO BERLIN VISIT

USSR Greets GDR

PM091317 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Oct 84 First Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council

To Comrade Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers

Dear Comrades!

The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers, on behalf of Soviet Communists and the peoples of our country, cordially congratulate the SED Central Committee, the State Council, the Council of Ministers, and the fraternal people of the GDR on their great holiday: the 35th anniversary of the socialist German state.

The GDR's formation rightly occupies an outstanding place in the series of historic events that took place in our world as a result of the rout of Hitler's Germany and the liberation of the peoples of Europe, including the German people, from fascism. A worker-peasant state that, having finished forever with Nazism and militarism, held out a hand of friendship and good-neighborliness to other peoples, emerged on soil that had been the citadel of aggressive German imperialism for many years. The GDR's creation was a tremendous victory of world socialism.

The history of your republic is excellent proof of the vitality of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and a convincing example of what a people who have become masters of their own destiny are capable of achieving. Whichever field we take -- the state policy, economic, or social fields -- everywhere the GDR working people, led by their militant vanguard, the SED, have achieved significant successes. Each year the material and spiritual life of GDR citizens becomes richer and fuller and they are confident of their future and the future of their socialist fatherland.

The path that the GDR has traveled in 35 years has been glorious but difficult. Reactionary imperialist circles, above all in the FRG, have done everything possible to undermine the process of creating social relations in the republic based on just and humane principles and of strengthening the republic as a sovereign socialist state. Such attempts continue to this very day. However, they have failed and continue to fail in the face of the unity and cohesion of the fraternal socialist countries.

The GDR is making a worthy contribution to comprehensively strengthening the Warsaw Pact and to further deepening socialist economic integration. Together with the other fraternal countries, the GDR is waging a persistent struggle against the insane plans of aggressive U.S. and NATO circles to push the world into the abyss of nuclear war, for the transformation of Europe into a continent of peaceful good-neighborly cooperation, and in defense of the peoples' rights to free and independent existence. With this policy, the GDR has earned well-deserved prestige in the international arena.

For 3 and 1/2 decades now, the Soviet Union and the GDR have been united by bonds of indissoluble friendship and fruitful cooperation that permeates every sphere of social life. Commonality of aims and views and unity of action invariably characterize our relations, which are welded together by the combat alliance of the CPSU and the SED and their unshakable loyalty to Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

Soviet people highly appreciate the fact that friendship with the CPSU and the USSR has become the basis of the policy of the SED and the GDR and that this friendship is close to the hearts of millions of your republic's citizens. The Soviet people entertain the same good feelings toward the GDR's working people. True to its international duty and to the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance, the Soviet Union will continue to side with the GDR, our loyal comrade-in-arms in the struggle for the common communist cause.

On your glorious jubilee, we wish the Communists and all the people of the GDR great new achievements in the building of socialism, for the sake of the triumph of the great ideas of Marx, Engels, and Lenin.

Long may the GDR live and prosper!

Long live the indissoluble alliance and friendship between the USSR and GDR people!

May the community of fraternal socialist countries strengthen and develop!

CPSU Central Committee

USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

USSR Council of Ministers

GDR Ambassador's Address

LD071708 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 7 Oct 84

[From the Vremya newscast; talk by GDR Ambassador to USSR Egon Winkelmann; date and place not given -- live or recorded]

[Text] Dear comrades, the formation of the German Democratic Republic was an expression of radical change on the international scene which were set in motion by the victory over German fascism won by the Soviet Union as the decisive force in the anti-Hitler coalition.

The development of our republic as a state of peace and socialism and an effective factor of stability and security on the European Continent is proceeding successfully. Our republic is a firm integral part of the socialist community of states. The foundations of socialism were laid and a beginning made on the formation of a developed socialist state in a historically short period.

Today, our republic is one of the 10 most powerful industrial powers in the world. Industry and agriculture are developing dynamically for the benefit of our country's working people.

Together with the USSR and other socialist countries, the GDR is struggling for peace and disarmament, for the relaxation of tension and peaceful coexistence, and against revanchism and militarism. At the very hour of its formation, our state solemnly pledged not to permit a repetition of fascism, and that war should never be unleashed from German soil. It is in this spirit that we perceive the celebrations of our 35th anniversary as a part of the preparations for the 40th anniversary of the victory by the glorious Soviet Army in the Great Patriotic War and of the liberation of the German people.

A basis for the successful development of the GDR is provided by fraternal cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. In 1945, the Soviet Union gave us aid in the form of bread and tractors. Nowadays, our cooperation has attained enormous scope, going beyond the year 2000. The aim of our common conscientious labor is the all-around strengthening of socialism and the ensurance of peace.

Dear friends; our people are marking the anniversary of the birth of their republic with impressive labor deeds. On their behalf, I wish you fresh successes in fulfilling the CPSU's decisions, as well as health and personal happiness. To further close fraternal cooperation! Thank you for your attention.

Festivities in Moscow

PM081353 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Oct 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Fraternal GDR Celebrates"]

[Text] The entire history of the development of the GDR testifies to the steady strengthening of friendship and unity between our parties and peoples. This was noted 4 October at a ceremonial meeting of representatives of Moscow's working people devoted to the 35th anniversary of the formation of the GDR.

In the presidium were M.S. Gorbachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Ye. K. Ligachev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; A.F. Vatchenko, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; N.V. Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; leaders of a number of ministries and departments; representatives of party, soviet, and public organizations; and military leaders. A delegation of the German-Soviet Friendship Society was also there.

The main speaker, M.S. Shkabarnya, USSR minister and deputy chairman of the Central Board of the Soviet Society for Friendship With the GDR, noted that the creation of a socialist state on German soil was the culmination of many years of struggle by the German revolutionary workers movement and all the German people's progressive forces against the oppression of the German monopolies and their policy of international plunder. The GDR is marking its jubilee as a flourishing, politically stable, and dynamically developing industrial state, an inviolable bastion of peace and socialism in the center of Europe.

The friendship between the two countries is based on the purposeful policy and combat alliance of the CPSU and the SED and on their cohesion in the struggle for socialism and communism, the speaker said. The firm foundation for the strengthening of our alliance is provided by the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance, under which cooperation and broad coordination based on mutual advantage are being implemented in all spheres of public life in the USSR and the GDR. Our countries also cooperate actively within the CEMA. The speaker emphasized that the fraternal alliance between the peoples and Armies of the USSR and the GDR and among all the member states of the Warsaw Pact reliably serves the cause of maintaining peace, upholding the freedom and independence of socialist countries, and successfully building socialism and communism.

E. Winkelmann, the GDR's ambassador to the USSR, said that the formation of the GDR reflects the fundamental changes that took place in Europe after 1945. The Soviet Army's victory opened up the road to freedom and a happy future for our people. On behalf of the people of the GDR, I convey profound gratitude for this to the CPSU and the Soviet people.

The further strengthening of the close ties between the SED and the CPSU and between the GDR and the USSR is at the focus of our attention. The recent meeting between Comrades E. Honecker and K.U. Chernenko, the ambassador stressed, gave another boost to the further consolidation of friendship and bilateral cooperation between our two countries.

The appeal to launch a competition under the slogan "Forty shock weeks to mark the 40th anniversary of victory!" issued by Moscow workers has provided a powerful stimulus to the development of the labor efforts of hundreds of enterprises in the GDR and the USSR.

The ambassador noted that the GDR has contributed considerably to the military equilibrium achieved by the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, which acts as a reliable barrier in the path of adventurist and revanchist forces' aggressive plans. The USSR's might and strength are a guarantee of world peace.

In connection with the anniversary, E. Winkelmann gave a reception on the same day. It was attended by M.S. Gorbachev, Ye.K. Ligachev, A.F. Vatchenko, N.V. Talyzin, and other officials.

Levin Assesses Agreement

LD100424 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Text] NEUES DEUTSCHLAND describes the USSR-GDR cooperation program signed in Berlin as a major new step in the unification of the material resources and scientific-technical potential of the two countries. Latest news commentary by Viktor Levin:

[Levin] The long-term Program of the Development of Cooperation Between the USSR and the GDR in the Sphere of Science, Technology, and Production for the Period up to the Year 2000 opens up new and extensive prospects for the two sides. During the celebrations devoted to the GDR's 35th anniversary, it was noted that the achievements of the first state of German workers and peasants in history were to a considerable extent defined by fraternal cooperation with the USSR and the other countries of the socialist community. The significance of joint efforts was also spoken of at the recent celebrations in Poland, Romania, Bulgaria, and Czechoslovakia.

Now, when the European socialist countries are marking their 40th anniversaries, and in this connection, summing up the results of the path they have covered, it is being confirmed most clearly that the cohesion of efforts in the construction of a new life is of genuinely historic importance for the date of each of the fraternal countries and of the entire community as a whole. Concrete facts show how justified are the conclusions drawn at the Moscow CEMA summit that there has been total confirmation of the correctness and timeliness of the collectively elaborated course aimed at deepening cooperation and developing socialist economic integration, which have become an important factor in the all-around progress of each of the fraternal countries and the drawing closer together of their levels of economic development.

In life, however, nothing stands still. The cooperation among the fraternal countries also develops and is filled with new content. Was it so long ago that there was talk of coordinating the basic directions of specialization and cooperation to the year 1990? Now, the concluding of agreements on developing cooperation in the period to the year 2000 has begun. It is not just a matter of the time period expanding and becoming broader in scope, but the content of our cooperation is becoming deeper and more promising. Thus, the agreement between the USSR and the GDR pays particular attention to the expansion of cooperation in order to intensify production and scientific-technical work.

Today these are the determining directions in the development of socialist economic integration. At the Moscow conference of CEMA countries an understanding was reached on the joint elaboration, on the basis of the national programs, of an integrated program of scientific-technical progress for 15-20 years. As was stressed in the statement adopted at the conference, the acceleration of scientific-technical progress is particularly urgent, and the agreement between the USSR and the GDR can be regarded as one of the components of this integrated program, as a specific solution of the set tasks in the interests of the two countries and of the whole community.

Ustinov Greets Hoffmann

PM081422 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 Oct 84 Second Edition p 1

[Text of message from USSR Defense Minister D. Ustinov to GDR National Defense Minister H. Hoffmann]

[Text] To Army General Comrade H. Hoffmann, GDR minister of national defense

Esteemed Comrade Minister!

On behalf of the USSR Armed Forces and on my own behalf, I send you and all servicemen of the National People's Army and veterans of the antifascist struggle cordial congratulations on your national holiday, the 35th anniversary of the formation of the GDR.

The formation of the GDR was an event of great historical importance, a graphic expression of the fundamental changes which took place in the European peoples' lives as a result of the defeat of Hitler's fascism. It was an important milestone in establishing the community of fraternal socialist states.

During the years of socialist building, the GDR working people, under the SED's leadership and in close cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries, have achieved substantial successes in developing the economy, science, and culture and in consolidating their motherland's defense capability.

I wish the personnel of the GDR National People's Army further successes in fulfilling the tasks set by the 10th SED Congress in the interests of strengthening the collective security of the Warsaw Pact states.

With communist greetings,

Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR defense minister

Kurkotkin, Hoffmann Meet

PM100841 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 Oct 84 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Reception in Berlin"]

[Text] Berlin, 8 Oct -- Today Army General H. Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and GDR minister of national defense, received Marshal of the Soviet Union S.K. Kurkotkin, USSR deputy defense minister and member of the Soviet party-government delegation taking part in the celebrations of the 35th anniversary of the GDR's formation.

Army General H. Hoffman highly appraised the close fraternal alliance with the USSR. Servicemen of the GDR National People's Army will spare no efforts, he noted, to honorably fulfill their international duty to defend socialism and peace in single formation with the valiant Soviet Armed Forces and the armies of the other fraternal socialist countries.

USSR Warships Return Home

PM100909 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 Oct 84 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Visit Completed"]

[Text] Berlin, 8 Oct -- Army General H. Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and GDR minister of national defense, today received Admiral I.M. Kapitanets, commander of the Twice Red Banner Baltic Fleet, who is leading an official friendly visit to the GDR by a detachment of Soviet warships comprising the missile cruiser Groznyy and the escort ship Bodryy.

Army General H. Hoffmann described visits by warships as a manifestation of the unbreakable fraternal friendship and cooperation among the navies of the socialist community countries. The sailors are making an important contribution to strengthening the Warsaw Pact, which marks its 30th anniversary next year.

Adm I.M. Kapitanets expressed thanks for the opportunity to take part in the celebration of the 35th anniversary of the GDR's formation and noted the great importance of the friendly meetings between the personnel of the naval detachment and the working people of the fraternal country and sailors of the GDR People's Navy.

That same day the missile cruiser Groznyy and the escort vessel Bodryy left hospitable Rostock and set course for home.

Honecker Writes in PRAVDA

PM051214 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Oct 84 First Edition pp 4-5

[Article by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council: "A New Chapter in Our People's History"]

[Text] Berlin -- The 35th anniversary of the GDR's foundation is on 7 October. Our people are celebrating their national holiday aware that thanks to this historic decision, which became a turning point in the history of the German people and of all Europe, their lives have fundamentally changed for the better. As a result of the establishment of worker-peasant power on German soil, a line has been forever drawn under the reactionary past. Our people have irreversibly entered a new era -- the era of socialism, freedom, and human dignity, whose foundation was laid by the victory of the October revolution, which is now exerting an increasingly powerful influence on the course of the world history.

The GDR emerged and developed in central Europe as a state of socialism and peace. Thanks to the people's creative labor, it has become the guarantor of a happy future for present and future generations of our citizens. Since the moment it was founded, it has been setting itself the task of making its contribution to helping ensure that the threat of war never again emanates from German soil. If you look back over the path we have traveled, it is convincingly confirmed that it has been successful because the GDR is fraternally linked with the land of Lenin.

The victory over German fascism, heroically won by the Soviet Union as the main force of the anti-Hitler coalition, has made it possible to open a new chapter in the history of our people. In our country, neither fathers, sons, nor grandsons will ever forget that over 20 million Soviet people gave their lives for victory. Friendship with the Soviet Union lives in our people's hearts. It is among the greatest achievements in the 35 years of the GDR.

An inestimable advantage for our people was the fact that from the very first we were able to rely on the fundamental experience of the CPSU, which has so effectively implemented the general natural laws of building socialism and thus confirmed their effectiveness in practice. This could also be felt in daily work, when our Soviet class brothers helped the German workers to take their first steps in leading society and the economy.

The indestructible link with the Soviet Union and its firm place in the socialist community are the foundation of the GDR's development and source of strength enabling it to fulfill its tasks as a bastion of socialism and peace in Europe. We will continue to constantly strengthen this link, to comprehensively develop our cooperation, and to act as reliable comrades-in-arms.

Looking back over the 35 years, the GDR citizens experience understandable joy and satisfaction at what they have achieved through their joint efforts. Under the leadership of the working class and its party, the SED, and proceeding from the immortal teaching of Marx, Engels, and Lenin, there has been a revolutionary transformation of the relationships pertaining to ownership of the determining means of production. A firm political and economic foundation has been laid for resolving the socialist society's social, cultural, and economic tasks. Social confidence and the steady improvement of the living standard of all working people and the formation of a new consciousness -- those are the main results of socialist building.

The close alliance of the working class, cooperative farm peasants, intelligentsia, and other strata of working people is fully justifying itself. The comradely cooperation between the parties and mass organizations joined in the National Front has borne fruit.

Proceeding from the bitter lessons of history, after World War II ended the German workers movement overcame the tragic split in our country, which resulted in the manifestation of the strength that lies in its revolutionary unity. Putting forward clear policy goals, the SED headed the social transformations. It was able to rally people and inspire them to build a new life. Among these people were many who initially did not believe in the future and could have sunk into a state of hopelessness and apathy. However, they too set to work.

In the course of the unified revolutionary process in our country, antifascist, democratic transformations have been implemented, the foundations of socialism have been created, and the building of a developed socialist society has begun. The path traveled by the GDR is convincing proof that the most difficult conditions can be successfully overcome if, under the party's leadership, the general natural laws of socialist development are creatively applied to the conditions of one's own country. The economy is a vitally important field in which this has been manifested.

Back in 1949, approximately 72 percent of industrial output in our country was produced by people's or cooperative enterprises. They now produce 100 percent. In the countryside in the early sixties, when peasants completely switched to the path of the cooperative movement or, as they said in the GDR, when the socialist spring came, 85 percent of the effective agricultural area became public property.

Now socialist agricultural enterprises cultivate 94.9 percent of the effective area. The socialist planned economy is developing purposefully on a firm foundation in accordance with the requirements of production forces and the people's interests.

A number of important decisions have been elaborated in this spirit. This, the formation and consolidation of combines in industry, construction, transport, and the communications sphere, have considerably intensified our national economy and its potential.

Today our country is among the world's 10 most industrially developed countries. It is highly productive agriculturally. Its socialist system of education has met with international recognition -- from preschool institutions and full secondary school for all children right through to higher education and the universities, even to adult courses for improving qualifications. Science and culture are flowering. Everyone in our country knows that conscientious labor and lofty achievements serve to benefit both all of society and each of its members. Hence stems the working people's desire to continue to strengthen the GDR, to defend it, and to contribute to ensuring that it is equal to its responsibility in the struggle for peace.

Our people have a profound understanding of the fact that the advance of the cause of socialism, and thus the preservation of peace, primarily depend on the economic situation. Whereas in the period of transition from capitalism to socialism we achieved a considerable economic upsurge, since the early seventies, when conditions ripened for building a developed socialist society, the historical advantages of the socialist system have become even more obvious. This has been manifested particularly markedly in the dynamics of economic and social development for the people's benefit. Here the unity of the economic and social policy that the SED has placed at the foundation of further socialist building is bearing fruit. Every person is becoming increasingly aware of the interconnection between the growth of productivity and the improvement of daily working and living conditions. This inspires the working people to new achievements.

The facts confirm the strength inherent in a society where the fruits of their labor belong to the people. In 1983, the GDR produced national income worth M210 billion, nearly nine times more than in the year of its foundation. The average annual increase in national income since 1971 has been 4.6 percent, not a single developed capitalist country has achieved such an indicator in this time. Whereas before the late seventies the buildup of production was the sole source for increasing national income, since the start of the present decade a qualitatively new process has been under way. In the period from 1981 through 1983, 44 percent of the increase in national income was based on a reduction in production expenditure; in 1980, this indicator was 6 percent. Industrial production expanded even more rapidly in 1983, increasing 13.3 times compared with 1949. In 1971 through 1983, in comparable prices it rose from M214 billion to M420 billion.

Labor productivity has risen substantially. In 1970, 23 hours of working time were needed to produce marketable output worth M1,000, while in 1983 this figure was 12.5 hours.

The GDR accounts for only 0.4 percent of the world population but the republic produces 1.3 percent of world national income and 1.8 percent of world industrial output. Per capita production in our country is four times higher than the world average. From the ruins left behind by the war, for which German fascism was to blame, there has arisen a modern socialist national economy in which an increasingly important place is taken by promising industries such as microelectronics, data processing, and robot technology.

High economic growth indicators are an essential prerequisite for progress in all other spheres of social policy. In the GDR, the situation is such that further economic growth directly depends on higher labor efficiency. Hence stems the economic strategy adopted by the 10th SED Congress, which is based on intensification. Here priority is given to the union of the advantages of socialism with the potential of the scientific and technical revolution. It is with pride that we are noting successes in this field, without overlooking how much has still to be done.

Our party has always considered that the stability and dynamics of socialism have decisive spiritual prerequisites. Our republics' history has always been a history of ideological struggle. During this struggle, Marxism-Leninism has become the dominant world outlook in our country and proletarian internationalism has grown deep roots in the people's thinking and actions.

Behind lie years and decades which, because of the ravages left behind by World War II, demanded not only great creative efforts, but was also marked by keen class antagonism with those imperialist forces, primarily in the FRG, that openly proclaimed their goal of reversing the course of history. They implemented broad political discrimination and tried to undermine the German socialist state economically and ideologically. From the outset, the GDR has struggled against attempts to restore the past, against revanchism and great-German claims. This struggle was waged resolutely, and anyone who counts on being able to encroach on the GDR's sovereignty and territorial integrity should know that he will continue to have no chance of success.

Our state, marching along the path of socialism, is ensuring the defense of its revolutionary achievements within the framework of the Warsaw Pact and sees as one of its most important tasks in helping to strengthen the entire socialist community. The GDR has equal rights in the world arena. Our republic is a member of the United Nations and its specialized organizations and maintains diplomatic relations with 131 countries. This also shows how much the world's political complexion has changed since the GDR's foundation.

In accordance with the decisions of the 10th SED Congress, we are continuing to build a developed socialist society and are doing everything for the people's benefit. The situation in the country is characterized by political stability and the dynamic growth of the economy. The trust linking the party and people is firmer than ever. The desire for new achievements is particularly inherent in our young people, who are displaying a high degree of activeness in the interests of strengthening socialism and consolidating peace. Effective participation in the development of socialist democracy by citizens belonging to different classes and strata of the population, irrespective of their world outlook and religious convictions, gives us the certainty that we will cope with the requirements of the present and future.

The working people's trust in the party and state is primarily displayed in their accomplishments. What could confirm this better than the jubilee year! Thanks to very broad and effective initiatives, in the course of competition we succeeded in surpassing the planned national income growth of 4.4 percent before the end of August 1984 and achieving an indicator of 5.1 percent by comparison with the first 8 months of last year. Net industrial output rose 8.3 percent. Labor productivity rose 7.5 percent. We succeeded in surpassing the plan target for industrial commodity production by M2.74 billion.

The period since the 10th SED Congress in 1981 has enriched us with important experience, which confirms that it is possible to achieve high economic growth over a long period with unchanged or reduced expenditure of energy sources, raw, and semifinished materials.

There has been considerable progress in work to raise productivity and effectively utilize internal resources. At the same time, this creates good prerequisites for struggling for loftier goals. In this connection, we are improving management, planning, and autonomous financing.

The GDR is making great efforts to maintain in the future -- in 1985 and for the period 1986 through 1990 -- the rapid development rates for its production forces and to expand the intensification of social production and ensure a stable basis for its growth for the long term. We are prepared to do everything to continue the course toward resolving the main task in the unity of economic and social policy on the basis of our own lofty achievements.

It can quite rightly be said that the GDR-USSR Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance signed on 7 October 1975 is being supplemented with increasingly rich vital content with each passing year. Its first article says that the high contracting parties, in accordance with the principles of socialist internationalism, will continue to strengthen relations of eternal and indissoluble friendship and fraternal mutual assistance in all spheres and develop all-around cooperation on a planned and steady basis -- this indeed has been implemented in practice for the good of our peoples.

The major joint projects that have emerged as a result of cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other CEMA states have long been a reality. This relates to the joint power system, important oil and gas pipelines, and the unified data processing system. These significant projects are symbols of our commonality leading to an increasingly close interweaving of our national economies. It is easy to imagine how dense the network of business links between the combines, enterprises, and scientific institutes of the GDR and the Soviet Union are if one recalls that the annual mutual trade turnover between us has reached R14 billion.

The USSR and the GDR are each other's main trading partners. Quantitative growth itself does not fully reflect the results achieved. An increasingly prominent place in our collaboration is occupied by modern science and technology and their effective use. It is worth mentioning as just one example progressive sectors of production such as microelectronics or data processing. The fact that the CEMA countries have at their disposal today the spiritual and material prerequisites that make it possible to jointly resolve any scientific or technical problem is of historic significance. Faced with a policy of boycotts on the part of aggressive imperialist circles, it is all the more important to make increasingly efficient use of this great potential.

The joint efforts of the Soviet Union and the GDR are increasingly focused on the sectors of particular importance for the onward movement of both countries. As is well known, the USSR, through its annual shipments of energy and raw materials, creates the integral prerequisites for the dynamic development of the GDR's economy. For its part, our republic is stepping up its contribution, for instance, to the resolution of the USSR Food Program, first and foremost by way of deliveries of important machines and equipment. Joint work is under way to produce more consumer goods and improve their quality. This collaboration is favorably influenced by the fact that our countries' economic strategies rely on the consistent intensification of production.

Our firm conviction that the internal development of socialism is matched by objective growth in our countries' potential and need for cooperation and an increase in the interweaving of our national economies is being confirmed increasingly diversely. Our jointly elaborated goals and far-reaching coordination of economic policy are the decisive guarantee of a confident future for the GDR. They serve to strengthen socialism's economic position in the world arena.

The CPSU and the SED and the USSR and GDR Governments are intensively molding our relations for the future. A long-term program is being worked out for developing GDR-USSR cooperation in the sphere of science, technology, and production up to the year 2000. The CEMA countries' economic summit in Moscow gave powerful impetus to

the socialist countries' joint efforts. We are working with great activeness to implement the decisions made there. The talk between K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and myself was of great importance for further collaboration with the Soviet Union. The main lines of cooperation on which our plans are based were outlined for a long period.

Strengthening the fraternal countries' unity and cohesion is of decisive importance for more fully revealing socialism's potential, putting it at the service of people's well-being, and increasing our community's influence on the course of international events. This proposition has always been true, but is becoming particularly important in the present international situation. Striving to restrain socialism's onward movement, to roll it back, and to stop the process of the national and social liberation of the peoples, imperialism, above all U.S. imperialism, has created the most serious threat to peace since the end of World War II. Its aggressive circles, pursuing a policy of arms race and confrontation, are even prepared to resort to the risk of a nuclear war, a war in which there would be no winners or losers and which might lead to the destruction of mankind. This is attested to in particular by the siting of U.S. first-strike nuclear weapons in NATO West European countries, including the FRG, as a result of which the danger has again emerged of war being unleashed from German soil, from West Germany.

The GDR has always striven to reliably safeguard peace; that is its main aim. Pursuing a coordinated policy together with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal states, it has made considerable efforts to achieve lasting security and peaceful prospects for Europe's peoples. Now that a new round of the arms race has begun and international tension has increased sharply as a result of the siting of Pershing II and cruise missiles, the GDR reaffirms its resolve to do everything to prevent a nuclear catastrophe.

The struggle for peace is the fundamental issue of the day. The leading representatives of the Warsaw Pact states at their Prague and Moscow conferences and the foreign ministers of these countries at the Budapest meeting were unanimous on that. The unanimously adopted documents and the declaration of the CEMA countries' economic summit set forth a constructive program for safeguarding peace. It proposes real steps to limit the arms race, especially in the nuclear sphere, to advance the cause of disarmament on the principles of equality and identical security, and to resume the process of detente. Therefore, this program has brought a positive response from all who sincerely want peace, and its influence cannot be ignored even by those who maintain a course of confrontation.

We highly assess the Soviet Union's tireless efforts marked by many initiatives for the sake of maintaining world peace. The Soviet land again bears the brunt of this difficult struggle of our time. The disarmament proposals recently submitted by Comrade K.U. Chernenko correspond to the interests of all mankind and open up the possibility of coming to realistic solutions. We consider the Soviet initiatives on preventing the militarization of space to be especially important. We wholly and fully support them.

The maintenance of military-strategic equilibrium and the rebuttal of all attempts by the United States and certain NATO states to secure superiority for themselves is a vital necessity. The maintenance of peace for almost 40 years rests on this equilibrium, which is a historic achievement of socialism. The assurance of a peaceful future depends on it. Therefore, after the start of the siting of the new missiles in the NATO countries, we did everything necessary and took retaliatory measures. Enhanced-range operational-tactical missiles were sited on GDR territory by agreement with the USSR. This measure and the siting of an additional number of missile complexes of the same type met with the complete agreement and support of our country's citizens.

The GDR consistently advocates the reduction of the danger of war, a return to detente, a constructive dialogue, and the creation of conditions that would lead to fruitful talks on arms limitation and disarmament. We are making our own contribution to the socialist states' active foreign policy course and we strive to intensively propagandize the principles of peaceful coexistence and put them into practice. This is shown by our international acts aimed at elucidating the coordinated foreign policy of the Warsaw Pact states and attracting all peace-loving forces in the NATO countries to the side of an active peace policy. After all, there is no sensible alternative to the peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems, a concept with which realistically minded Western politicians agree.

As for GDR-FRG relations, we take fully into consideration the fact that the Bonn government gave its assent to the siting of U.S. first-strike nuclear weapons and thereby shouldered a heavy burden of guilt. This decision is inevitably causing serious concern among all the peoples who suffered in the two world wars unleashed from German soil, especially the devastating Hitler war, and moreover, among all those who sincerely want peace. The demand to end the missile siting in the NATO countries, to remove the systems that have already been sited, and to return to the situation that existed prior to the siting is all the more urgent and legitimate. This would allow us to call off the retaliatory measures.

Ensuring peace is the cardinal question in the further development of GDR-FRG relations. The siting of the U.S. missiles has resulted in giving heart to those who strive to revise the results of World War II and postwar development and who pursue revanchist goals. The claptrap about the imaginary existence of the "German Reich in its 1937 borders," as a result of which claims are made for part of the territory of Poland, the USSR, and the CSSR, and about the "open German question," in which eminent FRG politicians take part, all directly contravene the accords reached in Helsinki and the European treaty system. Ensuring peace above all requires proceeding on the basis of realities, maintaining the territorial status quo, and helping to ensure in practice that the present confrontation is overcome and the threat of war reduced for the good of peaceful cooperation among states.

The existence of two German states, the socialist GDR and the capitalist FRG, is an unchanging reality. Italian Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti recently devoted attention to this, which aroused great agitation in Bonn. Attempts to ignore this reality, as the minister noted, have a negative influence on overcoming the existing political tension. If borders in Europe are again questioned, that would be extremely dangerous. There are two German states, and two they must remain.

The unification of socialism and capitalism is as impossible as the unification of fire and water. GDR-FRG relations can only be built and serve peace on the basis of coexistence. It is a question of two sovereign and equal states which are independent of each other and which resolve their own domestic and foreign affairs themselves. We do not permit any concessions on this issue, nor will we in the future.

The states of the European Continent bear a considerable responsibility for ensuring world peace. In that regard, the conclusion of a treaty on the mutual nonuse of military force and the maintenance of peaceful relations, as proposed by our defensive alliance, would be very useful. The GDR supports constructive proposals on the creation of nuclear-free zones, including the Swedish initiative on the creation of a zone free from battlefield nuclear weapons along the line between the Warsaw Pact states and NATO. For the sake of Europe's future, we are doing everything to ensure that there are no nuclear weapons on our continent.

Recognizing its international duty, the socialist GDR is reliably fulfilling its tasks at the watershed between the two social systems and the mightiest military coalitions of our time.

We are celebrating our 35th jubilee as a joint holiday for all the fraternal countries, and we think of our Soviet friends with special warmth. I would like to take this opportunity to convey my greetings to all Communists and all the Soviet Union's working people and to wish them further great successes in implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and CPSU Central Committee plenums.

Stoph Writes in IZVESTIYA

PM081346 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Oct 84 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by Willi Stoph, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers: "Bonds of Unbreakable Friendship; On the GDR's 35th Anniversary"]

[Text] Berlin -- The GDR's working people are greeting the 35th anniversary of the formation of their worker-peasant state with great enthusiasm. While legitimately proud of the successes scored as a result of their intense labor, they are simultaneously aware that these successes are the result of the unbreakable alliance linking our people by means of eternal fraternal bonds with the Soviet people.

Our republic's jubilee is taking place beneath the sign of preparations for celebrating the 40th anniversary of the Soviet Union's historic victory over Hitlerite fascism, a victory which also brought freedom to our people and opened their way to a peaceful future. The emergence of the first socialist state on German soil can be seen as part of the world revolutionary process. From the very day of its formation, the GDR became a firm link in the community of socialist states. The cooperation of the two countries, the cooperation of the peoples of the Soviet Union and the GDR, is becoming increasingly multifaceted and fruitful under the leadership of our Marxist-Leninist parties, the SED and the CPSU. This cooperation is materializing within the framework of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance concluded in 1975 and extends to all spheres of our life.

Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, emphasized in his recent speech that we perceive this international community as a guarantee of favorable prospects for our people.

The GDR's formation and consolidation offer convincing proof of the socialist social system's vital strength. Guided by the working class and its vanguard, the SED, the GDR people have built a worker-peasant state functioning according to the Leninist principle of democratic centralism. Exploitation of man by man and capitalist ownership of the means of production were simultaneously liquidated and a highly efficient and stable planned economy was created founded on socialist ownership.

The working people's persistent work and creative activity have yielded brilliant economic and social results. Over the last 35 years, national income in the GDR has risen almost 9-fold and industrial output more than 13-fold. Great successes have also been achieved in agriculture. Grain production has more than doubled, while meat production has increased seven times. Education and culture are accessible to all citizens and the state guarantees medical services and social security for the working people. Over the last 12 years alone, in the process of implementing the SED's course of ensuring the unity of economic and social policy, housing conditions have improved for 6 million of our country's citizens, which is more than one-third of its population. The SED's constant concern for the well-being of the working class and all working people has been promoted by the further strengthening of the close ties between party, state, and people. As socialist democracy is improved, inexhaustible opportunities emerge more and more fully before us for rallying the working people, who, united within the National Front, are jointly resolving the tasks of building a developed socialist society.

Our republic has traveled a path which has not been easy. Its successes did not emerge automatically. The issue during the first few years was to overcome the difficulties stemming from the devastation which reigned after the war, a war launched by the criminal Hitlerite clique. At the same time, we were forced to repulse the constant attacks by the class enemy that was attempting to suffocate our young state in its cradle. In this we constantly enjoyed the fraternal and selfless support of our Soviet friends and comrades, who helped us overcome the consequences of fascism and shared valuable experience in socialist building with us. Since that time, German-Soviet friendship has been the most cherished cause of all generations of our people. We will continue to safeguard this friendship as the apple of our eye.

As its economic potential increased, the GDR turned into a reliable economic partner of the Soviet Union. The history of our friendship is rich in vivid pages. They include the deliveries of Soviet grain to the starving population, the first Soviet tractors to arrive in our war-devastated fields, and the convoys carrying raw materials for the commissioning of our first enterprises. They also include the growth of commodity turnover between our countries, which has increased from R300 million to R14 billion, in other words 47 times, over the last 35 years. The agreements reached by the leaders of our parties and states, Comrades E. Honecker and K.U. Chernenko, during their Moscow meeting last June, together with the decisions of the CEMA economic summit conference, have created new opportunities for the development of our cooperation. Much responsibility for their implementation lies with the Intergovernmental Commission for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation between the GDR and the USSR, which has accomplished considerable work over the past years.

Special significance in the elaboration of plans for the next 5 years attaches to their coordination for the sake of ensuring stable and mutually advantageous relations between our countries' national economic complexes. We must gear our efforts primarily to ensuring that our 5-year plans are even better coordinated, thus ensuring high efficiency for the national economy and the further growth of our countries' economic potentials resulting from the intensification and acceleration of scientific and technical progress.

We Communists constantly focus our thoughts and deeds on the people's well-being. Lasting peace is a most important condition for our constructive labor. The peace-loving peoples follow with alarm the brazen adventurous actions by aggressive U.S. circles and their NATO allies, who want to gamble with mankind's future and push it toward nuclear catastrophe by means of the policy of confrontation and an arms race. The deployment of new U.S. missiles in the FRG and other West European countries has brought about a situation where a threat against the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries is now present for the first time since World War II, on German soil, on the FRG's territory. The purpose of these first-strike weapons is to disrupt the military-strategic equilibrium, which is so important for the preservation of peace, and to provide imperialism with military superiority over socialism.

Under these circumstances, it was only logical that the Soviet Union, in agreement with the GDR and the CSSR, took the necessary retaliatory measures aimed at preserving the military-strategic balance.

Together with the USSR and the other fraternal socialist states, the GDR is making maximum efforts to return to detente and the reliable safeguarding of peace. An expression of this is contained in the numerous constructive proposals by the Soviet Union, the GDR, and the other Warsaw Pact member states in the disarmament sphere. These proposals were also outlined in last June's declaration by CEMA member countries "The Preservation of Peace and International Economic Cooperation." We wholeheartedly support the recent appeal by Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, for a shift to a policy of realism, common sense, and businesslike cooperation in resolving the tasks facing mankind for the sake of the security of all peoples and countries.

It is well known that the GDR's western border is simultaneously the frontier separating socialism and capitalism, the countries of the Warsaw Pact and NATO. This means that international detente and Europe's security are possible only given the existence of equal relations, relations based on the norms of international law, between the GDR and the FRG as sovereign states with different social system. The GDR advocates the complete implementation of the system of European treaties. It will thus continue the political dialogue with all who recognize existing realities and are guided by a sense of reason and good will. Our goal is to create the broadest possible alliance for the preservation of peace and against the nuclear arms race policy being followed by the United States and NATO.

Nor are we closing our eyes to the fact that reactionary circles in the FRG are seeking, as in the past, ways to inflict damage on our worker-peasant state and are trying to raise doubts about the results of World War II and postwar development. Since especially vociferous calls for a crusade against communism are now being heard from the other side of the Atlantic, the "eternal yesterday's men" on the banks of the Rhine have also come to believe that their time has come. We are fully resolved to oppose the revanchists' aspirations to "keep the German question open" and reshape the existing frontiers. Let them know that such pretensions will always encounter the proper rebuff from us.

Relying on the unity and cohesion of the community of socialist states, the GDR is playing its role as a reliable bastion and outpost of socialism in central Europe.

Our republic's working people are making great efforts to strengthen their socialist fatherland and are striving to do everything possible to ensure peace. Shoulder to shoulder with the USSR and the other socialist community states, the GDR people will continue their energetic and confident struggle for peace throughout the world and for the triumph of the noble cause of building socialism and communism.

Tisch Writes in TRUD

PM081331 Moscow TRUD Russian 6 Oct 84 p 3

[Article by Harry Tisch, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Free German Trade Union Federation Central Board: "The Republic's Trade Unions in the Anniversary Year"]

[Excerpts] The 35th anniversary of the GDR's formation is celebrated 7 October.

Under the leadership of the SED, the Marxist-Leninist party of the working class, our country's trade unions are actively preparing to greet the anniversary with outstanding labor achievements in socialist competition. The results of our socialist motherland's development over 35 years fill us with joy and pride.

On the eve of the anniversary, summing up what our state has become, how it has developed during this time, and what influence it possesses GDR working people count the close fraternal friendship with the Soviet Union among their decisive achievements. Having vanquished fascism, the country of Lenin opened up new prospects before our people. The fraternal alliance with the USSR's people is eternal and unbreakable.

This is precisely why, as Comrade E. Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, emphasized, we regard the festivities marking the republic's 35th anniversary as part of the preparations for the 40th anniversary of the Soviet Union's historic victory over Hitlerite fascism and of the German people's liberation, and we will conduct them in accordance with this.

The chief distinguishing feature in the stance of members of the Free German Trade Union Federation [FDGB] is their class internationalist convictions and their anti-imperialist solidarity with all fighters for national and social liberation. These are also manifested in the fact that our members, in addition to trade union dues, voluntarily contribute money to the solidarity fund every month. On the trade union day of action for peace, 1 September, millions of GDR working people demonstrated their determination to intensify the struggle for a policy of peaceful coexistence and against the preparations for an imperialist war by the United States and some of its NATO allies. The preservation of peace throughout the world is the most important issue at the present time. With the deployment of American nuclear first-strike missiles in West Europe, above all on FRG territory, an alarming situation has arisen for us: For the first time since World War II, the danger of war once again stems from German soil, from West German territory,

We must use all means to withstand the imperialist challenge. Therefore, members of our country's trade unions resolutely adhere to a firm position: under all conditions to preserve the military-strategic equilibrium as an important precondition for the preservation of peace. They support the countermeasures taken for this purpose by agreement with the USSR to deploy increased-range operational-tactical missiles on GDR territory.

This is a clear reply to the right-wing forces in the West and in the FRG that want to amend the results of World War II and reverse the wheel of history. In this situation, still greater significance attaches to the socialist states' assertive policy aimed at stepping up propaganda in behalf of peaceful coexistence and realizing this principle in a practical policy. The initiatives of the Soviet Union and the other countries of our community on the key issue -- war or peace -- are at the center of the political dialogue that the FDGB is also conducting at an international level with trade union organizations of different orientations and international allegiances.

The consistent struggle to lessen the danger of war, for a return to detente, for a constructive dialogue, and to create conditions for fruitful talks on arms limitation and disarmament on the basis of the principle of equality and identical security expresses the vital interests of the working class of all countries and all peoples. The FDGB takes an active part in efforts to mobilize the forces of reason and good will against the arms race and to expose the forces of aggression and expansion.

The stronger socialism is, the most lasting peace is -- this is the leitmotif of the GDR working people's actions.

Socialism in the GDR is irreversible.

This is our firm position with regard to the ultras and "incorrigibles" in the FRG who question the results of postwar development.

We will consistently continue the all-around cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries, which is the basis of the GDR's prosperity.

We view this international commonality and the strong fraternal alliance with the USSR as the guarantee of our people's good prospects.

GRIGORIYEV VIEWS OFFICIAL SUPPORT FOR FRG REVANCHISM

LD082056 Moscow TASS in English 2017 GMT 8 Oct 84

["FRG Revanchists Strive for the Future" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow October 8 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Aleksey Grigoriyev writes:

Speaking in Bonn, the head of the association of West German revanchists -- the so-called "union of the exiled", deputy of Bundestag from the Christian Democratic Party Herbert Czaja who asserted, and not for the first time, that the treaty concluded between West Germany and Poland envisaged only temporary recognition of the sovereignty of Poland over the lands east of the Oder and the Neisse. According to Czaja, the treaty allegedly does not exclude the responsibility of West German for the above mentioned lands, which, as he said, fall under the sovereignty of the FRG.

He was echoed by the deputy head of the "union of the exiled", the parliamentarian from the same party Herbert Hupka at a meeting of members of the so-called "East and Mid-German Association of the Christian Democratic Union and the Christian Social Union" in Munich. At the same time, the Secretary of State under the Ministry of the Interior of West Germany Horst Waffenschmidt also tried to substantiate the idea of the "unresolved German problem" at a meeting of the "German Community in Silesia" in Wuppertal.

The participation of representatives of the Bonn government in the gatherings of these people who are eternally in the past, as well as the protection by the West German authorities of the revanchist claims is especially alarming. "I do not see any sign of revanchism in our country. Show me just once true revanchists in the Federal Republic of Germany", the West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl said and a month later he himself made a report at a revanchist gathering in Braunschweig, in which he fully supported and tried to justify all the political and territorial claims of those "eternally in the past" to the FRG Eastern neighbours.

How could one describe this policy pursued by Bonn which is aimed, in the long run, at the removal of the social and political system existing in the neighbouring socialist countries? And how could one regard the statements of some West German politicians which have become rather frequent of late on the "German Reich within the borders of 1937" and on the "provisional nature" of the borders existing in Europe today? Perhaps, in their militaristic intoxication they failed to make a sober analysis of the situation?

The European security consists of many component parts. However, the principal one is the inviolability of the European borders as they were defined and secured in Yalta and Potsdam, as they were put down in the treaties concluded by West Germany with socialist countries. Any attacks on these international documents of paramount importance, which are a decisive factor of the present-day situation in Europe, are doomed to failure.

AUSTRIA'S STEGER INTERVIEWED ON TRADE COOPERATION

LD052200 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 4 Oct 84

[From the Vremya newscast; report by correspondent V. Kondratyev]

[Text] A session of the mixed Soviet-Austrian commission for economic and scientific-technical cooperation has ended its work in Moscow. No matter how the international situation has developed in recent years, the nature of the trend in Soviet-Austrian relations has been toward assured growth.

The annual increase in trade turnover amounts to 10-25 percent. About 400 Austrian firms do business with us. At the present session representatives of Soviet foreign trade organizations and their Austrian colleagues discussed a new draft of mutual deliveries and further development of production and scientific-technical cooperation. A protocol signed at the end of the session envisages business partnership in metallurgy, the chemical industry, shipbuilding, machinebuilding, and consumer goods production.

In an interview for Soviet television, Norbert Steger, vice chancellor and Austrian federal minister for trade, commerce and industry, gave a high appraisal of the results of the session which laid the foundations for a further increase in cooperation:

[Begin Steger recording in German with superimposed translation] I have consistently come out in favor of expanding bilateral ties. They are being developed in a business-like and constructive spirit, they enable the economy of our states to be effectively augmented, and they bring quite a lot of benefit to both sides.

[Unidentified interviewer] And how do you assess the United States' attempts to take control of Austria's trade relations with the Soviet Union?

[Steger] We have always held and continue to hold the view that we are right to independently solve issues regarding the export of goods produced in Austria. We intend to continue to resolutely reject any attempt to dictate to us the rules of behavior in this sphere.

[Interviewer] How do you see Soviet-Austrian cooperation in the future?

[Steger] This cooperation is set for the long term. Europe, as is known, has survived two world wars, so the main task now is to prevent a new war. Therefore, I consider that cooperation between countries belonging to different social systems is an important factor in achieving the peoples' single objective -- safeguarding peace. [end recording]

PRAVDA NOTES SOVIET-AUSTRIAN TRADE PROTOCOL

PM090908 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Oct 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Cooperation Develops"]

[Text] The 16th session of the mixed Soviet-Austrian commission for economic, scientific, and technical cooperation was held in Moscow 2-3 October.

Progress in fulfilling measures for 1983-1985 relating to the implementation of the long-term program for developing and deepening Soviet-Austrian economic, scientific, technical, and industrial cooperation for 1981-1990 and the results of the mixed commission's working groups and committees on ties between the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry and the Federal Economic Chamber of Austria were examined.

Both sides noted with satisfaction the continuing expansion and deepening of Soviet-Austrian economic, scientific, technical, and industrial ties and stressed that mutually advantageous trade and economic cooperation is a positive influence on their bilateral relations as a whole, promotes the strengthening of peace in Europe, and helps to create an atmosphere of trust and to achieve specific results in the interests of detente.

The sides stated that the 1983-1985 measures adopted at the previous session of the mixed commission for the implementation of the long-term cooperation program, which are being successfully fulfilled, make it possible to more purposefully and effectively conduct work to ensure the stable development of economic ties between the two countries and the development of mutual trade on a more balanced basis.

A corresponding protocol was signed on the results of the session's work.

The Soviet delegation at the session was headed by USSR Minister of Foreign Trade N.S. Patolichev, and the Austrian delegation by N. Stegar, Austrian vice chancellor and federal minister of trade, commerce, and industry.

BOVIN CRITIZES VATICAN STANCE ON LIBERATION

PM091258 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Oct 84 Morning Edition pp 4, 5

[Aleksandr Bovin "Political Observer's Opinion": "The Vatican Is Tightening the Reins"]

[Text] Religion has always been most closely linked with politics. As a rule, this link has always been quite definite: The church has actively supported the powerful of the world, sanctified social injustice, and proclaimed as sinful any attempt by the "lower classes" to change the prevailing order.

The stormy changes that have occurred in the world during the 20th century have noticeably shaken the authority and influence of religion. The church has launched a struggle to survive and adapt itself to the new ideological, political, and social environment. This applies to Islam, Buddhism, and to practically all forms of religious awareness. It applies, of course, to Catholicism as well.

Pope John XXIII allowed fresh winds to blow through the Vatican corridors. The Second Vatican Council oriented the Catholic clergy toward taking a broader view of the world, understanding the problems of different continents and different cultures, and showing solidarity with the oppressed and the have-nots. Dialogue between Christians and Marxists became fashionable.

The modernist trends differed in nature and were brought into existence by different motives. For many members of the church hierarchy in the Vatican -- and not just in the Vatican -- they were just a matter of tactics, a kind of adaptive reaction whose purpose was to sacrifice some of the frills for the sake of safeguarding the principle. Many clerics of different rank, especially on the Catholic periphery in the "Third World," however, perceived the proclaimed reforms as a real shift by the church away from supporting oppressors toward the needs of ordinary people, as its inclusion in the political struggle on the side of working people and the people in general.

Such a perception of the modernization of Catholicism was primarily typical of Latin America. It was there that so-called "liberation theology" emerged in the late sixties. Its emergence is usually linked with the name of the Peruvian Gustavo Gutierrez. He and his followers viewed the idea of liberation as a "great Biblical tradition": "God heard the groans of the oppressed and came out on the side of all sufferers on earth." In their research, they made active use of the Marxist methodology of sociohistorical analysis. In their actions, they took the side of the struggling masses.

Such a radical interpretation of liberal innovations was clearly not to the Vatican's liking. People in the Vatican became frightened and slammed on the brakes. I would parenthetically mention that the Vatican was not the only one affected by countermodernist feelings. The intensification of fundamentalist trends within Islam was a very similar phenomenon.

But let us get back to the Vatican. In 1975, Pope Paul VI complained that numerous church documents "lay excessive stress, at a purely temporal level, on raising people's living standards and on social progress to the detriment of the main goal, which, in the opinion of Christ's church, is the spread of the gospel." The Vatican is demonstrating its dissatisfaction with "liberation theology" in different ways and in different fields.

During the eighties, the countermodernist forces have been gathering strength and acquiring a specific political orientation. What has emerged is a de facto alliance between the Vatican and Washington in the struggle against revolutionary Nicaragua. It was not without pressure from the Vatican that Bishop Miguel Obando-y-Bravo of Managua appealed to the Sandinist government to enter into an agreement with the counterrevolutionaries. The Vatican requested that the Catholic prelates holding office in the Nicaraguan Government -- Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto, Minister of Culture Ernesto Cardenal, and Minister of Education Fernando Cardenal -- resign from the government.

This, however, is just a detail in the general picture which shows the Vatican's undoubted shift to the right. On 3 September, Cardinal Joseph Ratzinger, prefect of the Congregation of the Doctrine of the Faith, released a Vatican document entitled "Instructions on Some Aspects of Liberation Theology." The Vatican -- heaven forbid! -- is not at all against liberation, "primarily and mainly liberation from the radical slavery of sin." The liberator is Christ and no one else. "He has liberated us from sin and from slavish obedience to the law of the flesh in which the sinner abides." The logic is compulsive. If "He has liberated us," why do we need "liberation theology" at all? But the Vatican is above logic. Even cardinals understand that there are things which cannot be banned in the late 20th century, and they speak thus: "We are criticizing only 'some aspects of liberation theology' whose advocates use concepts borrowed from various trends of Marxist thinking in a way that is insufficiently critical." The present Vatican incumbent has put it more specifically: "To depict Christ as a revolutionary, a kind of subversive element from Nazareth, means to go against the fundamental principles of the Church." The advocates of "liberation theology" are accused of replacing the criterion of the right faith by the criterion of the right deed, in other words, of "presenting active participation in the struggle to liberate the poor, seen from the Marxist viewpoint, as a new dogma of faith."

So, everything is back in its proper place. The fact that the Vatican is against Marxism is nothing new. It has always been so. Nevertheless, by emphasizing this and insisting on it at a time when the development of real clashes is producing a kind of alliance between the progressive clergy and working people's organizations, the Vatican is transferring ideological abstractions to the ground of political realities. Render unto Caesar that which is Caesar's, and the Vatican -- despite its recent hypocrisy -- is abandoning the struggle for liberating the poor and the church's participation in this struggle.

The Vatican document contains no specific quotations or references to anyone's name or any books. It is, however, perfectly clear that it is primarily Latin America that is at issue. The well known Brazilian theologian Leonardo Boff was delivered to the Vatican by a convoy of three cardinals. On 7 September he was interrogated at the Congregation of the Doctrine of the Faith (which is the former inquisition). Judging by everything, L. Boff did not change his views following the "conversation."

L. Boff expressed his attitude toward the Vatican document in the following words: "This powerful attack against Marxism will objectively consolidate the positions of those who persecute, torture, and kill in the name of anti-Marxism."

This appraisal coincides with the views, published by the press, of grassroots Christian communities in Italy, which consider that the Vatican document will not only be exploited in a biased fashion by "the advocates of Reagan's policy and the most irreconcilable circles of the Catholic world," but may also "help step up the bloodshed, which is the price that peoples of entire countries are paying for their liberation." The Christian communities are telling the truth, whether the Vatican wants it or not, the criticism of "liberation theology" objectively supports the theology of bloodshed.

Finally, the mention of Reagan's policy is far from accidental. The Vatican is totally on Washington's side. We have already spoken about Nicaragua. Two more facts: Archbishop Pio Laghi, papal nuncio to the United States, did everything possible to block or at least amend the American bishops' pastoral letter condemning the use of nuclear arms. The nuncio failed, but he did not lose heart. He did manage to persuade the bishops to postpone the publication of a new pastoral letter sharply critical of the U.S. economy until after the presidential election so as not to harm Reagan.... So much for Christian love. Tell me for whom you pray, and I will tell you who you are.

ITALIAN PRESIDENT ACCEPTS SOVIET PORTRAIT

PM041456 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Oct 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "High Assessment"]

[Text] Rome, 2 Oct -- An official ceremony was held here at the Quirinale Palace -- the Italian president's residence -- to present Italian President Alessandro Pertini with his portrait painted by People's Artist of the USSR I.S. Glazunov.

The president expressed emotional words of thanks for the Soviet leadership's attention. He spoke highly of the heroic Soviet people and their contribution to the defeat of fascism during the last war. The Soviet people's example inspired many Italian anti-fascists to selfless struggle.

"We must now do everything to prevent the threat of a new world conflict," the Italian president said. He thanked the artist for his work and rated his skill highly.

SOVIET, BELGIAN FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIALS MEET

PM081531 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Oct 84 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Consultations Held"]

[Text] Brussels, 5 Oct -- Soviet-Belgian consultations on topical international problems and certain questions of bilateral relations were held at the Belgian External Affairs Ministry 3-4 October. Taking part on the Soviet side was A.L. Adamishin, member of the USSR Foreign Affairs Ministry Collegium. The Soviet representatives were received by L. Tindemanns, Belgian minister of external affairs.

FURTHER REPORTS ON YAR LEADER'S VISIT TO USSR

Comparison of Tikhonov Meeting

Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1600 GMT on 9 October carries a report on the arrival in Moscow of YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih and his being met by Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. Comparison of the Moscow radio report with the TASS report published in the 9 October Soviet Union DAILY REPORT on page H1, reveals the following variations:

Last paragraph, last line, Moscow radio adds: ...and other officials.

"Salih made the following statement at the airport upon his arrival in Moscow:

"It is a great pleasure for me upon my arrival in Moscow to express my feelings of profound satisfaction at the opportunity to visit your friendly country at the invitation of Soviet friends. In recent years, Yemeni-Soviet relations have undergone a notable development. Our visit to the Soviet Union in 1981 made an important contribution to the deepening and expansion of cooperation in various spheres. This cooperation is mutually beneficial and is in keeping with the interests of the peoples of Yemen and the Soviet Union.

"'Ali 'Abdallah Salih expressed confidence that his meetings with the leaders of the Soviet Union during the visit will provide a splendid opportunity to discuss the prospects for the further strengthening of relations of cooperations between our two friendly countries."

Chernenko Welcomes Salih on TV

LD091710 Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1530 GMT as the first item in the Vremya newscast carries an announcer-read report over a video of YAR president 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih's arrival in Moscow today. The video opens with shots of a procession of cars accompanied by motorcycle escorts turning in toward the Kremlin. The car stops and Salih gets out. He walks along a carpet to where Chernenko and Gromyko are standing. Chernenko removes his hat and steps forward a few paces to shake Salih's hand. Gromyko then removes his hat and also steps forward. Chernenko and Salih exchange a few words, with Chernenko smiling.

The video report concludes with a line-up of those present. The following are shown standing, from left to right: four unidentified figures, Vatchenko slightly to the rear, Gromyko, Salih, Chernenko, Tikhonov, Aliyev and Vorotnikov. Two unidentified figures stand behind Chernenko.

Chernenko, Salih Hold Talks

LD092111 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 9 Oct 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Talks were held in the KRemlin today between Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko and 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih. Taking part in the talks were, on the Soviet side, Comrades Tikhonov and Gromyko and Marshal of the Soviet Union Sikolov, USSR first deputy minister of defense, on the North Yemeni side were the statesmen accompanying the president on his trip.

During the talks, which took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere, a detailed examination was made of issues concerned with bilateral relations between the USSR and the YAR as well as a number of topical problems concerning the international situation.

Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko and 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih expressed satisfaction with Soviet-North Yemeni relations and stressed the intention of both sides to do everything possible to promote their further development. A decision was taken to sign a treaty on friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the YAR, which had been jointly prepared by the sides. In this connection, it was stressed that signing the treaty was the result of the entire preceding successful development of friendly Soviet-North Yemeni relations. Both sides consider that the treaty will lay a firm basis, enshrined in a juridical treaty, for them to move forward in various fields and for joint action by the two countries on the international scene in the interests of strengthening peace throughout the world and asserting the principles of equal rights, noninterference in internal affairs, respect for sovereignty and the independence of states.

President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih highly praised the Soviet Union's assistance to the efforts of the Yemeni people to consolidate national independence and achieve social progress.

During the discussion of international problems, special attention was given to the situation in the Middle East. It was noted that the persisting explosive situation there was a result of the continuing aggressive actions of Israel, relying on U.S. support. Having embarked on the road of hegemonism and expansionism, they trample upon the rights and interests of Arab countries and peoples, above all, those of the Palestinian Arab people.

The sides strongly condemned the continuing occupation of Lebanese territory by Israel and called for an early and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon.

Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko emphasized that it is possible to bring about a cardinal improvement of the situation in the Middle East only by joint efforts: by convening an international conference with the participation of all sides concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organization as the only legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine. Precisely this road is indicated by the Soviet Union's recent proposals for a Middle East settlement that call for the complete withdrawal of Israeli troops from the Arab territories occupied in 1967, a just settlement of the key problem of the Middle East settlement, the Palestinian problem, based on the exercise of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to self-determination and the establishment of an independent state of their own.

The Soviet Union, Comrade Chernenko said, has always sided and will continue to side with the Arab peoples fighting against Israeli aggression and imperialist diktat, for consolidating their sovereignty and independence. This course arises from the fundamental Leninist principles of the USSR's foreign policy.

Having noted the great significance of the Soviet Union's principled and consistent line in the affairs of the Middle East, President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih said that the Yemen Arab Republic supports the Soviet proposals for the Middle East settlement of July 29, 1984, which meet the vital interests of Arab peoples.

Having expressed serious concern in connection with a dramatic deterioration of the international situation caused by the actions of imperialist quarters, the sides came out in favor of the necessity to take urgent measures aimed at stopping the arms race and preventing nuclear war.

The mutual certainty was expressed that the Soviet-North Yemeni summit talks that had been held and the joint documents signed during President Salih's visit to the Soviet Union will promote the further development of relations of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Yemen Arab Republic.

Documents Signed

LD092224 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 9 Oct 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] In the Kremlin, a treaty of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the Yemen Arab Republic has been signed. For the Soviet Union, the treaty was signed by Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; and for the Yemen Arab Republic by President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih.

Next, a consular convention between the USSR and the Yemen Arab Republic was signed for the USSR, by Comrade Gromyko, member of the CPSU Council of Minister and USSR foreign minister; and for the Yemen Arab Republic by Ahmad Muhammad Al-Asbahi, the republic's minister of foreign affairs and secretary of the Permanent Committee of the General People's Congress.

Present during the signing of the documents were, on the Soviet side, Comrades Tikhonov, Aliyev, Vorotnikov and Demichev, deputy chairmen of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and of the USSR Council of Ministers, ministers of the USSR, chairman of USSR state committees, and other officials; and on the Yemeni side, by the statesmen accompanying the president.

Treaty Provisions Outlined

LD092331 Moscow International Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Text] Ladies and gentlemen, in Moscow today, Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Yemen Arab Republic [YAR], signed a treaty of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Yemen Arab Republic for a period of 20 years.

The treaty says that the Soviet Union and the YAR will develop and deepen the firm friendly relations and the comprehensive cooperation in the political, economic, trade, technological, scientific, and cultural fields based on the principles of equality, respect for sovereignty and national independence, regional security, and noninterference in the internal affairs of each side.

The Soviet Union and the YAR will closely cooperate on the questions of implementing the social and economic development of their peoples and on respect for the sovereignty of each over their natural resources.

They will help in developing cooperation between social and cultural organizations for mutual familiarization with the life, work, and achievements of the peoples of the two countries.

The treaty also says that the Soviet Union respects the policy of nonalignment pursued by the YAR, which is considered an important factor in the development of relations of international cooperation and detente.

The YAR respects the (?peaceful) foreign policy pursued by the Soviet Union aimed at strengthening friendship and cooperation with all countries and peoples.

The two sides pledged to fully contribute to the prevention of war, primarily nuclear war; the preservation and strengthening world peace, the peoples' security and detente; the settlement of disputed issues by peaceful means; and the removal of every manifestation of the policy of diktat in the field of international relations.

They will actively cooperate in solving the tasks of checking the arms race until full and complete disarmament, including nuclear arms, occurs under effective international supervision.

The treaty also says the Soviet Union and the YAR will continue the struggle against colonialism, neocolonialism, and racism in all its forms and manifestations including Zionism, and will also work toward full implementation of the UN treaty on granting independence to colonies and their peoples. The two sides will cooperate in providing assistance to the peoples' just struggle to secure their sovereignty, freedom, and independence.

The treaty stipulates holding consultations between the Soviet Union and the YAR in regard to international questions that concern the interests of the two countries.

According to their treaty, the two sides pledged not to take part in actions directed against one another.

Dinner Hosted in Kremlin

LD091605 Moscow TASS in English 1547 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Text] Moscow October 9 TASS -- The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the Government of the USSR today gave a dinner in the Grand Kremlin Palace in honour of the President of the Yemen Arab Republic 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih.

Present with 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih were the YAR statesmen accompanying him on the visit.

Present from the Soviet side at the dinner were Konstantin Chernenko, Nikolay Tikhonov, Geydar Aliyev, Vitaliy Vorotnikov, Andrey Gromyko, Petr Demichev and other officials.

Konstantin Chernenko and 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih exchanged speeches at the dinner.

The dinner passed in a friendly atmosphere.

Chernenko's Dinner Speech

LD091606 Moscow TASS in English 1549 GMT 9 Oct 84

["Konstantin Chernenko's Speech at the Dinner in Honor of the President of the Yemen Arab Republic"-- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow October 9 TASS -- Today, Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, delivered a speech in the Grand Kremlin Palace at a dinner in honor of 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Yemen Arab Republic. The dinner was given by the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Soviet Government.

Konstantin Chernenko said: I am sincerely pleased to welcome our esteemed guest, President Salih, and the statesmen of the Yemen Arab Republic accompanying him.

The ties of friendship between the peoples of our countries have a long and glorious history. The freedom-loving Yemen people had to fight an uphill battle to keep the colonialists out of their country and to uphold their statehood. We were on their side in that struggle.

Friendship between our countries became particularly strong after the September 1962 revolution, which opened the road to strengthening independence and ensuring social progress for the people of North Yemen. The Soviet Union rendered and continues to render selfless support in pursuit of these goals.

Our cooperation has now been elevated to a new, even higher level as a new treaty of friendship and cooperation between our countries has just been signed.

That important document has firmly sealed the foundations for the further development of our equal cooperation. It reiterates the principles of strict respect for sovereignty and independence and non-intervention in each other's internal affairs. It proclaims solidarity between the USSR and Yemen in the struggle for lasting peace, against hegemonism, and every form of colonialism and racism.

The meaning of the treaty is clear, namely, friendship among nations and cooperation for the triumph of the cause of peace and international security, particularly in the Middle East. Naturally, it does not contain a single clause infringing on anyone's interests or directed against third countries.

Naturally, major issues of international politics featured prominently in our talks, Mr. President.

There is no more important task today than that of averting the threat of nuclear conflagration looming over mankind. There are no signs that this danger is lessening. The time has come for all peace-loving states, large and small, to do whatever possible to prevent the further escalation of the arms race and the whipping up of war hysteria.

I would like to note with satisfaction that much is being done in this respect by the Nonaligned Movement, in which the Yemen Arab Republic and other Arab countries participate.

Grim trials have befallen the Middle East region. A dangerous center of crises and conflicts has persisted there for decades, and the main cause of this situation is known to everyone. It is the policy of the United States and its strategic ally, Israel.

Having arbitrarily included the Middle East in the sphere of its "vital interests," the United States has virtually one goal, namely, the establishment of its dominance in the region, that is, the same old colonialism, although in a modernized form.

Every means is brought into play to achieve that goal. Some are being shot at point blank from large-calibre guns, others are threatened and attempts are made to bribe still others. However the attempts of the neocolonialists come against the Arab peoples' will for freedom and independence.

Only one state in the region has willingly assumed the role of Washington's vassal and truncheon in the Middle East. It is the State of Israel.

Therefore, it is perfectly natural that even if Washington's position is revised in any way, it is always revised in favor of Israel and to the prejudice of the Arab peoples. We also do not see any substantial change in the approach of the new Israeli Government to Mid-Eastern affairs.

The complex and tense situation in the Middle East and the hard fought struggle the Arabs have to wage against Israel's aggressive ambitions and U.S. actions repeatedly reaffirm the importance of close cooperation among Arab countries and their cohesion.

I would like to make the following point in this connection. During the past week, we have had good and frank conversations with the leaders of the two Yemen states, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and the Yemen Arab Republic. We are sincerely gladdened by the spirit of mutual respect and good-neighbourliness that characterises relations between those two Arab states.

The Soviet Union is a loyal and dependable friend of the Arab peoples. We stand on the Arab's side because they are fighting for a just cause, for the preservation of their independence and sovereignty.

We are convinced that peace to the Middle East peoples will be brought not by behind-the-scenes intrigues and separate deals, but only by a comprehensive and fair settlement. It is to achieve such a settlement that the Soviet Union is bending its efforts.

The main road to this goal leads through the convocation of an international conference on the Middle East, naturally, with the mandatory and equal participation of the Palestine Liberation Organization. Attitude to this proposal, which has won broad international support, has now become a touchstone, a yardstick of the seriousness of any state's approach to peaceful settlement in the Middle East.

The proposals we put forward earlier to ensure peace and security in the Persian Gulf and the Mediterranean remain fully in force. We stand for limiting the naval activities of foreign states in those regions, preventing the establishment of foreign military bases and the deployment of nuclear weapons there, renouncing threats of force, and for abstaining from intervention in the internal affairs of countries there.

It is perfectly obvious that the implementation of these proposals could contribute to lessening tension in that explosive region of the world and to the improvement of the international situation as a whole.

In conclusion, I would like to express confidence that our talks and signing the treaty of friendship and cooperation will well serve the cause of the further comprehensive development of relations between the two countries, and also the interests of stronger universal peace.

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1800 GMT on 9 October broadcasts a report of the speech by Konstantin Chernenko at a banquet given for the YAR president on 9 October. The radio version has been compared with the preceding TASS English version and found to be identical, except for the following:

[Last paragraph, last line, Moscow Domestic adds: ... stronger universal peace.

Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko proposed a toast: To the health of our esteemed guest President Salih, and all our Yemeni friends, to the further development of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Yemeni Arab Republic, to a just and lasting peace in the Middle East and throughout the world.]

Salih's Dinner Speech

GF100552 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 9 Oct 84

["Text" of speech delivered by Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, at the dinner reception in Moscow "today" -- read by announcer]

[Text] Dear friend Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and all attendants. It pleases me, on my behalf and on behalf of my accompanying delegation, to express our frank appreciation and gratitude for the warm welcome and the hospitality we have found in this friendly country, and for the care shown to us since our arrival in the capital of your friendly country. This reflects the depth of the amicable relations and the firm cooperation between our two friendly countries and peoples.

Dear friends, the firm friendly and cooperative relations that link fraternal Yemeni and the people of the Soviet Union were established 56 years ago. The glorious 26 September revolution and the subsequent developments contributed to bolstering and deepening those relations and presented an opportunity for the cooperation between the two countries. The relations will take on new dimensions and include various fields. In addition, following the 26 September revolution, the leadership of the two countries firmly established a strong basis for amicable relations by establishing a friendship treaty, signed in 1964. This treaty contributed to strengthening and organizing bilateral relations, helped expand the fields of cooperation, and in taking progressive steps. We are happy to express our extreme satisfaction with the successful talks we achieved today and for the signing of the friendship and cooperation treaty between the friendly countries.

We regard our 1981 visit to your friendly country as a significant event in the course of relations and cooperation between the two countries. Following that visit, the relations and the cooperation witnessed continued development. We look forward to an increase of the Soviet Union's role in supporting our development plans. We also hope that our visit will have an effective role in further developing the good relations and current cooperation between the two friendly countries, achieve progressive steps in this regard, and that a great milestone in this great construction of Yemeni-Soviet friendship will be achieved.

The Middle East region has witnessed continued tensions since the announcement of the establishment of the Zionist entity and its usurping of the occupied Arab Palestinian territories. The crisis in which this region is living as a result of Israel's expansionist and hostile policy, will continue to threaten the peace and security of the world, as long as Israel continues to ignore the international efforts to achieve peace and as long as the Palestinian people are deprived of their rights. We strongly believe that without recognition and restoration of the Palestinian people's rights, including their right to establish their independent state on their soil under the leadership of the PLO, their sole legitimate representative, no peace will be established in the Middle East region, or the region will continue to be a focus of threat to (?international) peace and security.

We in the Yemen Arab Republic find one of the fundamental openings to achieve peace in the region in the Soviet initiative to resolve the Arab-Israeli conflict, because it agrees with [word indistinct] the 12th Fes summit resolutions.

The Iran-Iraq war, which has continued for more than 4 years, does not serve the interests of the Iraqi and Iranian peoples, dear friends. It is also a source of continued tension in the region, in addition to giving an opportunity to ambitious foreign forces to enter in its affairs under pretexts and justifications. More effort should be exerted to end this war and resolve the issues of dispute between the two neighboring countries through negotiations and peaceful means in a manner that secures both sides' legitimate rights. On this occasion, I call upon the Iranian Government to respond to the international efforts to end this war and bloodshed and to save the resources of the Iraqi and Iranian people, especially following the Iraqi Government's response to these efforts.

Friend Chernenko, dear friends. Undoubtedly, you must be aware of the recent terrorist activities in the Red Sea aimed against the navigational security through this vital and important waterway and which caused instability in this sensitive region. We denounce these criminal acts and stress that maintaining security in the Red Sea region is the responsibility of the region's states alone; we call for maintaining the Red Sea region as an area of security and peace.

Dear friend, honorable audience. The YAR, on the basis of its nonaligned policy, will continue to reject military groupings and alliances and the establishment of military bases. It will continue to support all appeals and efforts aimed at bolstering the Nonaligned Movement and increasing its member states' effectiveness in international relations, bearing in mind the democracy this movement provides in international relations and the efforts it exerts to maintain international peace and security. From our position of responsibility as a nonaligned country, we support the efforts aimed at changing the existing economic system and international economic relations toward enabling all countries to achieve their aspirations and ambitions in development and progress.

Finally, I can only reiterate our most sincere gratitude for the warm reception and great welcome we have received. I also wish to reaffirm our hope that this visit will constitute an important landmark along the path of developing friendly relations and cooperation between our friendly nations. Thank you.

TASS Report on Salih's Talk

LD091856 Moscow TASS in English 1835 GMT 9 Oct 94

[Text] Moscow October 9 TASS -- The crisis situation in the Middle East region, which is an outcome of Israel's aggressive expansionist policies, will threaten peace and security throughout the world as long as Israel continues to ignore international efforts aimed at establishing peace and as long as the Palestinian people are denied their rights, President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih of the Yemen Arab Republic has stressed. He spoke at a dinner in the Kremlin today, given in his honor by the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Government.

The guest expressed profound satisfaction with a new major joint achievement -- the signing today of a treaty of peace and cooperation between the two friendly countries.

We are seeking a broader role for the Soviet Union, he said, in the implementation of projects envisaged by plans of our economic development. We hope that this visit will give a fresh impetus to developing good relations and cooperation between our two friendly countries, will become a step forward along this path and a cornerstone in the edifice of Yemen-Soviet friendship.

On the Middle East situation, 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih said: We, in the Yemen Arab Republic, regard the Soviet Union's initiative on settling the Arab-Israeli conflict as one of political ways of establishing peace in that region, since it corresponds to the content of the decisions of the 12th All-Arab Summit in Fes.

The YAR president stressed that the Yemen Arab Republic, guided by the principles of its non-aligned policy, will continue to reject the policy of military alliances and blocs, establishment of military bases, and back all efforts directed at strengthening the Non-Aligned Movement and enhancing its role in the world arena, since this movement imparts democratism to international relations and actively facilitates the preservation of international peace and security.

Salih Expresses Satisfaction

LD091812 Moscow TASS in English 1752 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Text] Moscow October 9 TASS -- Our talks with Soviet leaders have been a success, the president of the Yemen Arab Republic 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih told TASS upon their completion. We express profound satisfaction over the atmosphere of mutual understanding that reigned at the talks, as well as over the concurrence of the stands of both countries on most problems discussed, be it questions connected with bilateral relations, Arab or international problems of mutual interest, he said.

Gromyko, Salih Meet

LD100934 Moscow TASS in English 0926 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Text] Moscow October 10 TASS -- Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and foreign minister of the USSR, held a conversation with President 'Ali Abdallah Salih of the Yemen Arab Republic in the Kremlin today.

'Ali Abdallah Salih arrived in Moscow yesterday on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

PDRY'S 'ALI NASIR MUHAMMAD DEPARTS FOR DPRK

Dolgikh Sees Off Premier

LD081654 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 8 Oct 84

[Text] 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, general secretary of the Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, and PDRY prime minister, who was in the USSR on a short visit at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, left Moscow for Irkutsk on 7 October. At Vnukovo Airport, 'Ali Nasir Muhammad was seen off by Comrade Dolgikh, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade Vatchenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; and Comrade Korniyenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee, and deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR.

Today 'Ali Nasir Muhammad left Irkutsk for the DPRK.

Premier Cables Chernenko

LD081657 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 8 Oct 84

[Text] 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, general secretary of the Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium and prime minister of the PDRY, sent a telegram to Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, on leaving the territory of the USSR.

The telegram contains a high assessment of the talks held, words of gratitude for the warm welcome given to 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, and an expression of hope that Soviet-South Yemeni relations will continue to develop in the interests of the peoples of the Soviet Union and Democratic Yemen.

KYODO: PRAVDA EDITOR DENIES CHERNENKO TO RESIGN

OW091047 Tokyo KYODO in English 1041 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Text] Moscow, Oct. 9 KYODO -- Viktor G. Afanasyev, editor of the Soviet Communist paper PRAVDA, Tuesday killed Western press speculation that Soviet President Konstantin Chernenko, reportedly in poor health, might step down.

The editor told a group of Japanese journalists the party will hold a Central Committee meeting late this month but said no major personnel reshuffle, including Chernenko's replacement, will be discussed.

Asked about the fitness of the party leader, Afanasyev said: "He is healthy, clear and active.." "I can't imagine that he will tender his resignation," Afanasyev, a member of the Communist Party's Central Committee, added. Western press reports on a Soviet leadership change are propaganda, far from fact, and should be criticized, he said. The upcoming Central Committee meeting, which he said will be held after October 20, is designed to discuss agricultural problems, he said.

Asked by Japanese reporters for his comment on the job of Politburo member Mikhail Gorbachev, the man tipped by some Western media as the likeliest successor to Chernenko, Afanasyev described him as the second general secretary of the party. Gorbachev is an intellectual who is well-versed in agricultural problems and is highly respected by the Soviets, the editor said. There are many experienced people in the Politburo, like Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko and Defense Minister Dmitriy Ustinov, he said. "But, as far as party jobs are concerned, Mr Gorbachev could be said to be a second party general secretary, next to Mr. Chernenko, Afanasyev said.

The delegation of Japanese reporters is visiting here to attend a Soviet-Japan round-table conference.

ZAGLADIN: LEADERSHIP CHANGES POSSIBLE THIS MONTH

NC091215 Paris AFP in English 1214 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Text] Moscow, Oct 9 (AFP) -- The recent talks between Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko and U.S. President Ronald Reagan were "important: as a means of "exchanging opinion," but did little to advance the cause of superpower rapprochement, the highest-ranking Soviet spokesman said today.

In a wide-ranging interview with AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE, Vadim Zagladin, who is spokesman for the Soviet leadership, also confirmed reports that the Communist Party Central Committee will hold an extraordinary session this month, at which leadership changes may be made.

Mr Zagladin, who is also first deputy director of international affairs for the Central Committee, did not rule out the possibility that some party figures would be promoted at the meeting, although he indicated that it had been called officially to review the parlous stages of Soviet agriculture. Such a step would widen the number of possible successors to the party leader and head of state, Konstantin Chernenko, whos is reportedly in poor health.

Mr Zagladin also dismissed Western reports that former Soviet Chief of General Staff Marshal Nikolay Ogarkov had been demoted to head of an obscure military academy. According to Mr Zagladin, Marshal Ogarkov had been given "very important duties" within the Soviet Defense Ministry. Marshal Ogarkov was abruptly removed last month from his post as chief of General Staff of the Soviet Armed Forces for what Western analysts speculated were policy differences with the Soviet leadership. An official announcement at the time said he had been transferred to "other work."

Asked if the participants at the plenum would renew the 12-member Politburo, whose average age is near 68, Mr Zagladin said: "New comrades have been promoted and the process will continue, but it is nothing sensational."

Some Western analysts believe the extraordinary session will lead to new men promoted to Politburo status, increasing the group of leaders who legally may assume the post of party general secretary now held by Mr Chernenko. To become general secretary, it is necessary to be both a member of the Politburo and a Central Committee secretary. Only two men -- Mikhail Gorbachev, 53, and Grigoriy Romanov, 61 -- fit that description today.

The other main topic of the plenum will be Soviet grain production, which has long been a major problem for the Kremlin. While the late Yuriy Andropov was in power, the party voted to hold a special Central Committee session to examine the problem of continued shortages which force Moscow to import massively from abroad. This year, U.S. experts believe grain production will fall 68 million tonnes below its targeted level.

Speaking of the meetings last month in the United States, Mr Zagladin said Foreign Minister Gromyko's recent talks with President Reagan and Secretary of State George Shultz had been "serious and useful" because they had allowed "exchanges of opinion on the situation and appreciations of the situation." But he echoed recent official pronouncements that despite Mr Reagan's conciliatory tone, U.S. policy had not changed, and that there could be no real easing of tensions until there was evidence of such changes.

"The facts remain in spite of the speeches," he said. Mr Zagladin also said the "number one problem" in disarmament remained the militarization of space, and he repeated the Soviet view that the United States was to blame for the lack of progress in this area. He again blamed the United States for the interruption of talks on medium- and long-range missiles in Geneva last year.

He repeated Moscow's demand that U.S. medium-range missiles be withdrawn from Europe. The Soviet Union walked out of the Geneva talks after the United States began deploying medium-range missiles in Europe. But, he added, Moscow posed "no conditions" on disarmament, and said "we just want serious talks."

Concerning China, Mr Zagladin reported "progress" in talks on normalization of ties, but added, "There is still a good dose of anti-Sovietism" among Chinese leaders.

On other matters, he said the case of French television reporter, Jacques Abouchar, who was captured by Soviet forces in an ambush in Afghanistan last month would "soon be settled." The Soviet ambassador in Pakistan was reported earlier this week as assuring Mr Abouchar's station, the state-owned Antenne 2, that he would be released.

ZAGLADIN INTERVIEW ON COMMUNIST MOVEMENT

NC071656 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 7 Oct 84 pp 3,4

[Interview with CPSU Central Committee member Vadim Zagladin by KKE Central Committee member Mimis Androulakis in Moscow -- date not given]

[Text] [Androulakis] Comrade Zagladin, you have dealt several times with efforts "to dump communism in the garbage can of history." Would you tell us how you view the present state and future of communism? Could you make a general review of the international communist movement's position from a qualitative and quantitative point of view?

[Zagladin] Regarding the present phase of the international communist movement, we can say with certainty that it has become an important factor in the correlation of forces internationally.

What is the purpose of all these campaigns by our opponents, along with those who want to dump communism in the garbage can of history? This is exactly why these campaigns are being waged; the communist movement has become an important international power.

If we make a brief review, we will see that the true strength of the communist movement consists of the following factors: 1) socialism, which exists or is being built on one-third of our planet; 2) the international communist movement, which comprises 90 million members and is the most modern political movement of modern times; 3) the communist movements that have become a recognized national force in many countries and exercise an important influence; 4) the fact that the communist movement plays a prominent role in the struggle for peace and is the most consistent force in the struggle for mankind's salvation; and 5) the ideology of the communist movement, which dominates people's consciences. The program of socialism itself, being the future of mankind, is a subject of discussion among friends and foes.

[Androulakis] Therefore, the communists enjoy ideological superiority...

[Zagladin] In order to establish this, let us look at mankind's burning issues. Who were the first to address these issues? The communists. For example, we have the major issue of peaceful coexistence and the prevention of a third world war. Who were the first to address this issue? The communists. Let us take the issues of achieving national liberation, eradicating colonialism, and overcoming underdevelopment and poverty. Who addressed all these issues? The communists. Of course, our opponents speculate over this problem. But when they talk about human rights, they want to defend their bourgeois system of exploitation.

It is communism that recognized and began to implement the human rights to work, democracy, freedom, health, education, relaxation, security for the elderly, and so forth. As a result of all this, we can say that not only the present state, but also the future of the communist movement is secure. Of course, each people will decide how and when they will arrive at this kind of society. But in every case there will be a process of struggle. We must say that the road exists. It is the one created by mankind and is the road from the lowest to the highest levels of progress.

The communists are following this road and, moreover, they are mankind's vanguard. We thus view the future with optimism and understand that in order to create this future, huge efforts are needed. Besides, history does not unfold spontaneously. History stands for human action.

And today, for the first time, thanks to Marxism-Leninism, mankind can become aware of the principles of historical development. The communists are precisely the force that is familiar with these principles and is capable of developing its action in accordance with these principles, with the real needs of society, and with the masses' interests.

[Androulakis] However, 100 years after Marx on the threshold of the year 2,000, the communist movement is faced with new problems. To start with, we are subjected to a "triple provocation" as a result of the imperialist cold war offensive, the intensified capitalist crisis, and the complex problems created by the modern scientific-technical revolution.

[Zagladin] By nature, the communist movement always faces new problems. Never before has anyone covered the road that the communist movement has to cover. When capitalism made its appearance, nobody was building it. Rather, it developed by itself. By contrast, we are consciously building socialism based upon knowledge of its own laws. Knowledge of the laws, however, is one thing and practical action is another. This is because at every one of our practical steps we have to face problems nobody has had to deal with yet except us. However, perhaps you are right. Today the communists are faced with more problems than ever before. These problems are also interposed before the entire movement as well as before its separate sections.

The first and most important thing is that, because of the nature of new weapons, for the first time in history a war could lead to the annihilation of humanity. For this reason, the problem of preventing war takes on such magnitude in our time. At the same time, we note with satisfaction that all the communist parties have this problem as their first priority. Naturally, this does not mean that all the other problems disappear. However, in the final analysis, their solution depends upon the solution of this basic problem. We know very well that the source of danger of war lies with imperialism and that the new stage of the deepening general capitalist crisis comprises the fertile ground upon which the danger of war has sprouted. Consequently, we the Communists are faced with the question of a deeper and more correct analysis of the new capitalist phenomena and of a more correct practical way of dealing with them.

It often becomes necessary to say these things over and over again. This is because certain people do not draw the correct conclusions. Some, for example, argue that during the decade of the seventies we overdid things. In other words, they argue that socialism was not correctly evaluating the situation when it excessively supported the active liberation movements. In this way, they say, imperialism was infuriated and went on the offensive. Following this logic, we have the conclusion that we must cease supporting the liberation movements, that we must stop the expansion of socialism, and then capitalism will calm down. We believe that we must draw a different conclusion; that is, that the rise of the liberation movements, the expansion of socialism, and the rise of the anti-imperialist forces also means a rise in the forces of peace. The issue is not that we must bring about a reduction of these forces of peace, but to expand them and develop them.

In other words, the deepening of the general capitalist crisis requires the further expansion and strengthening of socialism and of all the forces fighting imperialism. With this we do not mean that we must acquire military supremacy. We do not rely upon such a thing. On the contrary, we aspire to an economic, political, ideological, and cultural supremacy. This is the main factor by which imperialism can be subdued, making it "calm down" and thus prevent war.

[Androulakis] Comrade Zagladin, since we are talking about the new problems facing our movement, let us also deal with the complex problems which the CPSU presents for solution at the current stage of socialist development.

As we concluded contacts in Moscow, we felt that the Soviet society is going through a turning point: This is the passage from an extensive [ektatikos] to an intensive form of development: economic reform; educational reform, etc.; development of a genuine socialist self-administration; raising the standard of civilization to permit the use of leisure time, etc. We still have the problem of the new drafting of the CPSU Program...

[Zagladin] If we extend the logic we discussed earlier on the communist movement, then we must also state that new problems are interposed before our own party. These problems now arise because at this moment we are developing on our own, on the socialist basis. Earlier, we developed upon an inherited basis; now we have our own economic and social relations, our own political system, and the question that arises is how best to exploit and use what we have already built.

From the economic point of view, the question of product quality is primary. Naturally, the duty to increase productivity remains, but the paramount problem is that of quality.

From the political point of view, we have the problem of further developing and more effectively utilizing our own political system. In other words, we mean the deepening of socialist democracy, the expansion and deepening of mass participation in the administration of all social affairs.

From the ideological point of view, we have the question of elevating the educational, cultural, and ideological standard of society. There is talk today about the communist education of the masses in the real sense of the word. In other words, we are speaking about qualitative new duties and problems whose solution will bring us closer to communism.

Today's standard of our socialist development is the stage of developed socialism. We are only at the beginning of this sufficiently lengthy stage. In its new form, the CPSU Program is called upon to define the peculiarities of this new stage and our new goals. Naturally, all the communist parties of the socialist countries are faced with similar problems. As we said earlier, new duties are set for all the communist parties of the world. These problems are defined and solved by the communist parties of the respective countries themselves. If we speak generally, the countries of developed capitalism are faced with the problems raised by the new stage in the development of the scientific-technical revolution, by the changes occurring in society and in the conscience of the masses at this stage. There are also the changes in conscience because of the ideological influences of capitalism. In other words, along with our recognition of the new capitalist phenomena, we must also know how the world reacts to them. There are also complex problems in the developing countries. On the one hand, they struggle for their economic development and to conquer their backwardness and poverty and, on the other hand, capitalism is developing in those countries. Class differences in the former colonies are becoming more and more obvious. The working class in some of them is now becoming a considerable force, which, in many instances, leads to the development of an extremely complex situation in the developing countries.

[Androulakis] Comrade Zagladin, as you know, one of the stereotypes of bourgeois propaganda is the presentation of the communist party as an "appendage of Moscow." At the same time, certain people from within the left often say that they are "not going on a pilgrimage to Moscow." We would like you to give a reply to these views and to explain how the CPSU sees its relations with the other communist parties.

[Zagladin] Yes, we are very well aware of the arguments about the notorious "finger of Moscow." There is, however, no such finger of Moscow, in the same way that none of the brother parties are an agency of the CPSU. We consider all the communist parties as equal, independent, brother parties and each one of these communist parties defines its own policy and line. In the final analysis, what is the aim of those who speak of the communist parties' dependence upon Moscow? They want to undermine the fact that the Communists of all countries, being independent, self-sufficient and equal, always remain Communists. As a result, they have a common ideology, a common final goal, a common enemy, and they are interconnected with internationalist ties. Therefore, it is the aim of these underminers to sow division among the Communists and to create a confrontation between the CPSU and the other communist parties.

The internationalist ties of the Communists are a grave danger for imperialism, and it is not by chance that these internationalist principles draw the fire of imperialism. All these bourgeois campaigns about the "finger of Moscow," about "dependence" and so forth, are aimed at achieving these anti-internationalist aims of imperialism.

[Androulakis] Often this anti-internationalist effort stems from this premise: The Soviets ask the communist parties to copy the "Soviet model," or they underestimate the individualities inherent in the progress toward socialism in a number of capitalist countries, and particularly in the developed countries of Western Europe.

[Zagladin] The CPSU's position on courses of passage to and the building of socialism is clear and emphatic. On the one hand we are convinced that socialism is a society that has common principles and values everywhere. These principles, however, are not some regulation, some recipe, some charter, or a code of rules. When we speak of principles we must bear in mind that we speak fundamentally of those attributes which define the qualitative difference between socialism and capitalism. In other words, we speak of certain simple and clear things such as eradicating exploitation, defeating class and ethnic oppression, creating a society of social justice and true democracy, and so forth.

On the other hand, these general principles are naturally implemented in each country in accordance with its own history, peculiarities, and individuality. For example, let us take the socialist countries. They are all different. They are all socialist, but differ in their political systems, methods of economic administration, and in all cases and everywhere maintain, preserve, and develop their particular ethnic traditions and customs.

Let us also underline something else. The individuality in the passage of each country into socialism-communism does not depend on purely ethnic divisions, but also on the type of the specific country. In other words, the problem of passage into socialism in a highly developed industrial country is of one type, and it is of a different type in another, undeveloped country, or in another that until recently had been a colony. The roads toward socialism and the methods of building it are totally different in the above instances. We do not simply limit ourselves to recognizing this fact, but on the contrary, we believe there is great importance in the creative search by the communist parties for forging their own course toward progress and socialism, provided, of course, that these roads truly lead to socialism and not to the preservation of old exploitation relations in one or another form.

[Androulakis] You must have heard the views that the hour has come to overcome the historical-ideological and political "schism" between Communists and Socialists within the European labor movement. Some circles have been hastened to place the Communists and the Socialists and the Social-Democrats under a common denominator: European left wing. What do you say about this?

[Zagladin] The communists and socialists are two different currents within the labor movement. The one is revolutionary, and the other reformist. It would be a very good thing to eliminate this difference. However, how can this be done?

One version is to slowly, slowly, manage to make the socialists understand the need for revolutionary reshaping of the world. The other version is that the communists should turn back to the reformist road. Thus, I do not think that either version can be realized. The communists are not prepared to cease to be revolutionaries in any case. From the viewpoint of historical prospect, a rapprochement between communists and socialists, on the basis of principles, is possible. Today, however, we believe that there can be talk only about joint action, cooperation for the purpose of resolving the pan-democratic problems, and above all for the purpose of preventing a world war.

[Androulakis] Comrade Zagladin, the question of the Yalta Agreement comes up on the political scene at times and becomes subject to many interpretations and contrasts. You are well aware that some circles do not see it only as an agreement for the final defeat of Hitlerism and for peace in the postwar world, but as something else: the division of the world into spheres of influence, mainly between the United States and the Soviet Union. Based on this logic, they consider Greece to be within the U.S. sphere of influence. They say it would therefore be utopian to ask for Greece's withdrawal from NATO, for an independent and socialist Greece. They maintain that this premise is even accepted by the Soviet Union, which respects the Yalta Agreement. We would therefore like to hear the official Soviet answer to this question.

[Zagladin] We consider the Yalta Agreement an important landmark of cooperation among the states that comprised the anti-Hitler coalition during World War II. It was an agreement for joint military activities aimed at the final destruction of the Nazi Third Reich's military forces. These activities were planned on the basis of a general policy, whose goal had to be safeguarding and consolidating peace and security. Specifically, in connection with this, it was decided to convene the conference that established the United Nations Organization.

One certainly cannot talk about dividing the world at Yalta. And even if one of the Allies raised such a question, the Soviet Union would resolutely reject it. Since the establishment of the Soviet state through the October Revolution, our country has been following a policy of peace and friendship throughout the world, ruling out imperialist methods for dividing and redividing the world. We assure each people that they must decide their fate on their own. No outsider has the right to try to impose his will on other people. This fully applies in the case of Greece as well.

It must be added that the Yalta Agreement, just like other agreements concluded during the war years, was not fully implemented because the Western powers, primarily the United States, took the other path without waiting for the war operations to end; they took the path of the "cold war" and of preparations for the repulsion, rather the elimination, of socialism.

[Androulakis] The idea of nuclear-free zones has been gaining ground in many regions of the world, and some practical steps have been taken in the Balkans. Some circles, however, challenge the value of nuclear-free zones and say they will not provide any security to the countries in those zones in the event of nuclear war. What concrete guarantees is the Soviet Union prepared to give to those countries?

[Zagladin] We want to stress the value and the great importance of the idea for the establishment of nuclear-free zones in Europe, the Balkans, and other parts of the world. The prospect of the establishment of such zones can contribute to the reduction of tension. At the same time, it would strengthen the foundations of security for the countries included in such zones.

In connection with this question, the Soviet Union has repeatedly stated that it is ready to undertake the obligation not to use nuclear arms against countries participating in a missile-free zone; against countries that refuse to build, acquire, or install nuclear arms on their territory. Such a Soviet guarantee could be given through multilateral or bilateral agreements with each of the member states of such a nuclear-free zone. It is obvious that the member states of a nuclear-free zone would be absolutely protected if the NATO member states possessing nuclear arms were to give such guarantees. Until now, however, it does not seem that there is any such intention on NATO's part.

BITOV REPORT ON EXPERIENCES IN WEST, PART II

PM100930 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 10 Oct 84 p 13

[Second part of Oleg Bitov reportage under the rubric "Failure of a Provocation": "A 'Film Festival' Which Lasted a Year" -- preceded by editorial introduction]

[Text] Let us refresh our memories. In his first article, O. Bitov described what happened to him in Italy last September. It is easy to imagine how those affected by the exposure reacted to it. Some Italian press organs opted for using the most improper ways to whitewash the kidnappers of the Soviet journalist.

The newspaper PAESE SERRA, for example, which claims to be left wing, also made its contribution to the "Bitov affair." If we were to believe the sloppily written feuilleton which it published, the Soviet journalist kidnapped in Venice was without a doubt a "Soviet agent." Furthermore, Oleg Bitov was given the opportunity to return home to the Soviet Union by... the Western special services. And why did this happen? It appears that they were afraid that Moscow would "make a lot of noise" and supposedly were also motivated by the "humane" desire to reunite him with his family. This really is a joke!

In actual fact, there is a basic idea running through the feuilleton published in that newspaper, and other bourgeois newspapers are now picking it up. Britain's THE GUARDIAN says that O. Bitov was almost "abducted from Britain." What next!... Meanwhile, the conservative DAILY TELEGRAPH asserts that the British special services were the "victims of a hoax." Perhaps, if the provocation organized by themselves is interpreted as a hoax.

The majority of London newspapers, still in a state of confusion and relying on the testimony of some "witnesses" -- various persons allegedly connected with O. Bitov -- consider that he may "also" have had personal reasons for returning home. They furthermore draw attention to a "strange fact" -- in their words, O. Bitov telephoned friends in the United States from Britain 23 August 1984 and told them he was afraid that he might have cancer. First, as the press conference materials make clear, O. Bitov has not and never has had any friends in the United States. Second, and this is where the situation becomes ridiculous, how could he have telephoned across the ocean at that time if, as the very same British newspapers wrote, he had already "vanished" from Britain "on 23 August."

Immediately following the press conference, the correspondents of London newspapers and weeklies threw themselves into checking the names, addresses, and telephone numbers given by O. Bitov. Everything was absolutely correct, the Paris newspaper LE MONDE wrote, quoting those correspondents. But our British colleagues went no further than noting this fact. The reason why is clear. The powerful special services, which committed monstrous violence against a Soviet citizen, closed their mouths. True, West Germany's DER SPIEGEL did write that the addresses and telephone numbers given by Bitov "explain nothing." It would be interesting to hear what DER SPIEGEL's chief editor will have to say after reading O. Bitov's article in today's LITERATURNAYA GAZETA!

LE MONDE described O. Bitov's stay in the "free" West as "comfortable." Did this definition by any chance include being hit on the head, the brazen kidnapping, the months-long treatment of the Soviet journalist with psychotropic drugs, the interrogations and "debriefings" aimed at attempting to use excerpts from tape-recorded conversations for purposes openly hostile to his motherland?

Today our opponents from the Western bourgeois newspapers are totally unwilling to answer the questions posed at the time by LITERATURNAYA GAZETA articles about the "Bitov affair." Is it possible for what was perpetrated against the Soviet journalist in Italy and Britain to be described as anything other than a deliberate and criminally punishable offense? Why are Soviet journalists often offered some kind of "special" conditions for work in Western countries? Our opponents are silent, keeping completely mum. Have they gone dumb? Why? Mainly because they have no answers. The Western special services "got into a mess" over the dirty affair involving O. Bitov, and they lack the courage and honesty to admit that a disgusting provocation was committed against the Soviet journalist.

The British foreign ministry is keeping silent. The "Foreign Office" is putting a face of respectability on an unsavory game as if there had been no protest by the USSR foreign ministry. A truly "convincing" self-justification! No, gentlemen, increasingly new details are appearing and will continue to appear in the "Bitov affair" and it will be no good trying to either hide behind convenient words like "hoax" or keep silent. You will have to answer for the violence committed against our comrade.

[Bitov reportage] What can a person remember about things that people have diligently and skillfully tried to make him forget? This may seem a strange question, but it would be strange only for those who, fortunately for them, have had no personal experience with the latest achievements of Western pharmacology, achievements that are not advertised on television or listed in any pharmaceutical catalogues. However, some people somewhere have invested and are investing countless hours in laboratories seeking an answer to the cannibalistic question of how to more effectively deprive their fellow-beings of the right to exercise their free will and, simultaneously, of the right to call themselves human beings. Some people somewhere are transforming the results of this -- if I may use the expression -- research into ampules, pills, and capsules, and some other people -- the "Aleksey Ilich's," misters, and signors -- are making use of these ampules and pills without a second thought....

And yet each one of them, even the white-coated werewolves and the criminal spies, probably has his own home and his own family. It would be interesting to know whether they think, even if only now and then, that the very same drugs could just as successfully maim their own children, brothers, or parents. They try not to think of it. When at home, the werewolves seem to switch onto another wavelength, stroking their grandchildren's heads and planting flowers.

During this terrifying year I saw werewolves of all hues and calibers, and even of different nationalities; nor have I forgotten them, no matter how much they tried to make me do so.

It appears that memory can be restored, even if not all at once, for memory is an obstinate thing. Its uncoordinated fragments gradually fused into complete episodes, and faces acquired individual expressions. Unfortunately, it was only the days that remained dateless for a long time.

Nevertheless, the first clear recollection dates back to about the middle of October. The Olde Felbridge Hotel in the town of East Grinstead, to the south of London. Externally, the hotel is an imitation of an old English building, and it is nothing but an imitation. Internally, it boasts modern design, modern comforts, and -- this is important -- excellent sound insulation. Very quiet, an unreal quiet. Room 113 -- this is what the Western press and television are now claiming. But it seems that there were three rooms in actual fact, numbered 111, 112, and 113, and I occupied the one in the middle; the "guardians" were on the right and the left -- Hartland on the one side and either Westoll or MacNott on the other.

George Hartland was the senior man of the trio, and he is the one who remains foremost in my memory. Gray hair, blue eyes, slow in speech, but fast in movements. His face was a mass of burst blood vessels -- as he once described himself at supper, "a loyal devotee of whisky, regardless of brand, as long as it is cheaper and there is more of it." Nonetheless, as he boasted later, he had been planning to retire on pension, but was asked to return -- the "intelligence service" bosses reached the conclusion that George was irreplaceable as a "specialist."

Having put on the mask of a solicitous father -- a mask that he is used to and suits him -- George Hartland drove me into Woking for some basic shopping, without letting me out of sight for a moment, if the truth be told. After all, I had arrived in Britain with practically nothing: no shaving gear, no watch, no handkerchief. Why Woking, as if there were no stores in East Grinstead? The devil only knows. It must have been for conspiracy's sake -- at times the special services' considerations on this account can be quite baffling.

What could have been the date? According to the hotel's registration book -- and according to today's British press -- the room in David Locke's name was reserved 10 September, the very day he was issued with a forged passport in Rome. A significant coincidence, no doubt, but it still does not prove anything. Let me try to give my Western colleagues another hint, something more precise: On the day we drove into Woking, British television showed two outstanding movies on two different channels: Marcel Carne's "Belle de Jour" and Stanley Kramer's "On the Beach." I watched them one after the other, and I hope it will not be too complicated to establish exactly when they were shown.

How was I feeling? The fever had decreased; since they induced the illness themselves, it is to be supposed that they knew the antidote. What I was left with were weakness, short breath, unpleasant skin reactions, and -- the main thing -- indifference and total lack of will. They fed me and I ate, they drove me and I went along, they asked me and I answered. And the same George "solicitously" consolidated this condition and even raised it to a new level, insisting that I take two large white pills before going to sleep: "You are very tired, you need a good rest...." "What are they?" "Don't be afraid, just sleeping pills, very popular here and completely harmless...." He took the pills out of a small bottle, poured me a glass of water himself, and almost forced me to swallow. And I swallowed.

So it went on: pills at night, different ones in the morning, allegedly to acclimatize me, yet others in the afternoon.... Much later, again as a result of someone's slip-up, I came across a waiter who used to hover around us in the "Olde Felbridge," and he turned out to be... a special services officer.

They no longer resorted to injections after the days of memory loss, but the morning pills prevented me from taking a critical attitude toward the evening ones, and vice versa; I can only guess what that very waiter could have poured into my juice or coffee. I don't think it was aspirin.

All these dirty tricks have piles of euphonic "scientific" names -- psychotropic drugs, neuroleptics, ataractics, euphoric narcotics, and even "truth narcotics." Nevertheless, and despite the names, their nature is one and the same -- to transform a human being into a puppet, into a being without beliefs, without morals, without motherland, without family or relatives: "And why do you need a family? You'll find yourself a girlfriend here...." "And why do you need Russia? You know English, and materially you will have a much better life here...."

Savage cynicism which is repulsively unacceptable to say the least! But there is also the cool and base calculation: to turn the victim inside out and wring him dry -- the puppet-like man is not in control of his answers and is incapable of retaining any secrets, even if he were party to any. And afterward, when he regains his memory and comes to his senses? Why should the special services care what happens afterwards -- let him hang himself, let him howl with grief and turn to drink. This kind of "afterward" is even welcomed, if not actually provoked -- the sooner he drinks himself to death, the better; the expenses will be less....

Naturally, the "medical regime" to which I was subjected at the "Olde Felbridge" and afterward produced various side effects. One of them was a ravenous appetite: No matter how much I ate, it was not enough. From time to time Dr Jonathan Hunt (London consulting rooms address: 82 Sloane Street) turned up at the hotel in connection with this. What made him, an extremely successful physician, get involved with the special services? The answer is obvious -- the especially high fees. And Dr Hunt obediently dealt with unpleasant symptoms without caring about their causes. This, in actual fact, is standard practice in modern Western medicine -- cure the symptoms rather than the disease. To cure my skin inflammation, for example, I was prescribed corticosteroid hormones in doses that were tenfold the permitted maximum under the norms of Soviet pharmacopoeia. The itch and spots disappeared immediately, and the special services were again highly indifferent about the fact that this disturbs the organism's immune systems.

Did the management at the "Olde Felbridge" guess what was taking place under its nose? I don't know, but someone in the management must have been "au fait" -- how else could the planted waiter have appeared? George Hartland and James Westoll were greeted as old friends there. I am convinced that the special services had made us of the "Olde Felbridge" on many previous occasions. The hotel is situated very conveniently at the junction of two major highways and many smaller roads, the railroad station is right next door, you can almost touch the international airport at Gatwick, and even London is not far away....

Soon -- the day was warm, sunny, but again I can't put a date to it -- interrogations began in Brighton. The city is famous as a seaside resort, and also for its hall, which is the traditional venue for various congresses and conferences of the main political parties, but I was not interrogated there at all, but at the military barracks on the outskirts. Special passes on entry -- no names, just a code number within a blue circle -- and then an endless sequence of doors which open before you and close behind your back. The impression is that there is no one else on the entire floor, although impressions are, of course, deceptive. You always end up in the same room on the second floor, amply furnished with electronic, obviously recording, equipment. In actual fact, each interrogator also takes his own portable tape recorder out of his briefcase or pocket.

There were many interrogators, and they kept replacing one another.

I am afraid that if I were to meet them today, I would not recognize many of them, apart from one exception: the bearded, blond James (I found out much later that he was not James at all, but Michael) from the special "Foreign Office" subsection directly linked with the special services. He called on me many times, both in the fall and in the winter, and what he left in my memory were not traces but scars.

What did they ask? To start with, things about which neither I nor, I suspect, anyone else could have told them absolutely anything: about the "Soviet espionage network" abroad, my nonexistent ties with the Soviet intelligence service, and the "perfidious secret tasks" assigned to me -- by whom? by LITERATURNAYA GAZETA? -- for execution in Venice and Rome. Soon, however, and not without the help of their "truth drugs," they realized that they were wasting their time. And, so, they switched tactics -- they showered me with all kinds of questions: The names and duties of Soviet party and state figures that I knew, what is such-and-such a writer like, what are his weaknesses and inclinations, what is located where, where and to whom do I "have access," about what and whom have I written, have I been subjected to criticism? Even in my stupefied state, it seems to me that I was bewildered at times: Why are they digging into such details, why are they so curious? It never occurred to me that the "curious" gentlemen were essentially interested not only in "facts" but in something else as well: to "spin" as many kilometers of tape with my voice as possible so that afterwards, using the very same equipment installed along the walls, they could put together whatever recordings they thought prudent.

And yet, why did they not correct their fantastic "blunder" in the cheapest way; why did they not simply eliminate me physically? Now they are probably bitterly regretting this. At the time, they obviously decided: He did not "work out" as a spy, let's try him as a slanderer. The days followed one another, identical to one another, while the tapes spun, and spun, and spun...

I saw London for the first time from a special service Ford. For some unknown reason, all the cars in which I was driven were inevitably British-made Fords, although different models. Could it be that they have a contract with that firm, or does it offer special discounts to its James Bonds?

Charlie MacNott was behind the wheel. It was a Sunday, the bankers' city was practically deserted, and we drove past Buckingham Palace and Westminster slowly, but without stopping. Charles announced that I was forbidden to leave the car. I could not have left even had I wanted to: The doors were fitted with electronic locks and could be opened only by a button near his hand.

On the way back we also took in Windsor, also without stopping, and returned to the "Olde Felbridge." Once again, everything reverted to its established order: breakfast -- Brighton -- interrogation -- lunch -- interrogation again -- and "home" to East Grimstead, with supper somewhere on the way for variety's sake.

All of a sudden, without prior warning, the interrogations came to an end. Was it that people "at the top" were convinced that I was not going to give them the desired results, "exposing the Soviet agents network"? No, you see, the "superagent" story survived and appeared in the press months later. Or was it rather that people "at middle level" deemed that the preparation of tapes was completed and had not yet decided how to proceed further? One way or another, for several days I was simply driven around, possibly to cover our tracks, first to Winchester to see the famous medieval cathedral, then to Hastings to see the battlefield where the Normans were fought -- and all the while the "medical regime" remained unchanged. Afterward I was unexpectedly transferred to the Saint George Hotel in the town of Crawley, and 3 days later, again unexpectedly, to London.

The first night in London was spent in the Pimlico district at Apartment 17, 112 Belgrave Road. I would have forgotten this fleeting address, of course, had Charlie MacNott not been careless enough to write it down in the atlas of London with which I was suddenly presented that evening. No sooner had he done that, however, when George Hartland appeared, looked around the apartment, and turned up his nose -- he did not like it -- and the next day I was "transferred" to Radcliffe Square.

It was Apartment 4 at 34 Radcliffe Square that first reminded me of a gilded cage. An enormous apartment, 30 meters and more from end to end. Two bedrooms, with the second, as if blocking the exit from the first, occupied by the "guardians". All three of them took turns spending the night there -- MacNott, Westoll, and even Hartland. A kitchen full of electrical and electronic "wonders." A living room the size of a ballroom. Three floor-to-ceiling windows, a bar, a stereo system, the latest model television -- and a video recorder.

The video recorder is an especially noteworthy detail: It was not part of the apartment's furnishing inventory, but was supplied from the special service warehouses. Why? Simply because a decision about my fate -- you must understand -- was being dragged from office to office. I was not allowed to go out alone, people were obviously rather afraid to talk to me again without permission from above, and what was there to talk about? It was necessary to keep me occupied somehow. Basically, my "guardians," or rather jailers, made use of all means to remold me to suit themselves. If only I would turn into a human automation, uttering whatever the British special services wanted and doing any dirty work at their orders. And so it happened that the interrupted film festival was resumed, this time on the initiative of my "guardians" themselves, and this was -- I will let them into the secret -- their mistake.

The video cassettes were brought to me five, and at times seven, at a time. This was the duty of Rose Prince in whose name, by the way, this entire gilded cage was rented. I must admit that I developed a certain sympathy for Rose -- after all, she neither watched over me nor insulted me, but simply carried out the duties assigned to her and, by carrying them out, indirectly helped me. She rented the cassettes at the "Video Palace" at 100 Oxford Street -- I know this from the invoices. And since the rental charge did not worry the special service in the least, I was able to see the films I liked many times over.

The things I watched in the Radcliffe Square cage! But the special services particularly "insisted" on their idol James Bond. Why? Were they hoping that I would be afraid of him and would start revering him? The actual effect was the exact opposite...

Among the countless containers from the "Video Palace" I found -- oh, by no means accidentally! -- two films about the motherland. Not Soviet films, of course, but on the contrary, absurd and maliciously slanderous films; I don't even want to mention their titles. Nonetheless, they accomplished the first small miracle -- I remembered who I was. Not just my name and my previous work at the newspaper, but much more -- myself as father of my children, as a member of my family, as a part of my people. I don't want to exaggerate, even with hindsight: The reaction was still faint, but it was there!

To start with, I finally realized that I was being poisoned. I even secretly attempted to flush the next "dose" down the drain, but without success: 3 or 4 weeks had proved long enough to develop symptoms of addiction. The nightmares developed that very night, and next morning my head felt as if there was a tight band around it. I had to resume the "doses," but the very attempt to give them up was not to be forgotten. Second, I began, also secretly, to watch not only films, but also news bulletins, seeking the rare shots of Moscow and scant news of the motherland among the chaos of political and criminal sensations.

Also, I started writing letters home. True, I could not mail them in secret and had to ask Hartland and Westoll to do that for me. They were, perhaps, slightly amazed, but did not object or repeat their "and why do you need your family?" On the contrary, they began to reason: The first will be sent from Portugal, the second from Sweden Westoll broke all records of hypocrisy by bringing me a postcard with a view of Geneva, so that, he claimed, things would look truthful." when I returned home I learned that not a single letter from that time, including the "Geneva postcard," had arrived home. They were simply not mailed anywhere by anyone.

The fact that they were not mailed did have its own logic, but it was still beyond my powers to grasp it. I had already been visited, in addition to the usual "guardians," by their overall chief, a burly, tall man of about 50 called John. Probably not his real name, but the visitor has remained in my memory, mainly because, having crossed his legs, he declared without beating about the bush: Yes, we made a mistake, but we have no reason to wet-nurse you. We will attach you to the listening station in Caversham, you will listen to Soviet radio broadcasts and prepare summaries of them in English. Furthermore, John added, we will provide you without delay with a British passport; in David Locke's name if you want, or in any other name....

David Locke -- forever? But if this were to happen, what about Oleg Bitov's letters, some from Sweden, some from Geneva? This is how the gentlemen had decided to rectify their own mistake: Lock me up for life in Caversham, in a section of the very same special services, under a paramilitary regime. True, they would keep me alive physically, but in what way is such a fate better than death?

And suddenly the LITERATURNAYA GAZETA article appeared. The John's and the James-Michael's from the "foreign office" brought it to me to read. What were they counting on? The effects of the "medicinal regime?" Or the assumption that I would conclude that there was no way back for me? The regime proved not strong enough. I can't remember what I said, but it was as if everything that had built up for months deep inside my subconscious exploded in a moment of fury. The entire company was present that time -- "James Michael," George Hartland, and even Westoll. They turned around and poured a mouthful of whisky in a glass. Something else was probably added to this whisky, even stronger than usual. I became silent....

But let us revert to facts and details in their proper sequence. No, Westoll, one of my sophisticated jailer "guardians," did not burn my back with matches or drive needles under my nails. He even, without the slightest sign of bashfulness, criticized in my presence the methods used by the fascist goons and the ovens in Oswiecim: "That is straight out of the Stone Age!..." But he did not fail to take a small envelope out of his pocket and make sure, without taking his eyes off me, that I swallowed the contents. It would have been impossible for me to flush the poison down the drain when he was on duty...

The methods used by the present-day jailers are more complex and more sophisticated than 100 or even 40 years ago, and are meant to be even more reliable. In addition to pharmacology and computer equipment, their arsenal contains yet another weapon -- hypocrisy raised to the level of virtuosity. If there existed such a scientific title in the world as doctor of hypocritical sciences, I would nominate Westoll among the first to receive it. I have already told about the "Geneva postcard," but the postcard that was offered and then not mailed was just a minor detail. [eto yeshche tak, tsvetochki].

"You are entering the free world," Westoll instructed me. "So what does it matter that you find yourself here against your will? (in contrast with the others, he never denied this). Accident, as you know, is only the expression of necessity. (It appears that he had nothing against dialectics, either.)

A war is going on, an undeclared war between two systems, between diametrically opposed ways of life and thinking. Every war produces wounded and killed, and even prisoners of war. I don't deny that you are in captivity, but it is an honorary captivity. You see, we have provided you with maximum comfort and rented wonderful accommodations for you. We guarantee that, until the end of your days, you will have a car, bank account, and opportunities to travel to all corners of the world. Is all this not enough for you to forgive our small mistake?..."

Let me explain at once that I have put together statements by Westoll made at different times, including the period when the "narcosis" was reduced and then canceled altogether. No one's health could withstand a "regime" like the one at the "Olde Felbridge," and mine could not, either. But the jailers, including Westoll, were not concerned about my health.

"Now you are an investment," another of the jailers told me, and investments must be protected...." Even if only until, I would add on my behalf, they are written off.

In self-justification a certain official from the "secret service" assured newsmen after my 18 September press conference in Moscow that my personal guard was removed after 2 months "for reasons of economy." Rubbish! Westoll was with me right up until mid-March, when he was promoted and received a different and presumably equally unsavory assignment. After him I was "attached" to Michael Wilmont and then to Peter Haylor and then Michael again, and George Hartland was not inhibited about calling in either. They were concerned about their "investment," and not without cause, as it turned out.

But let us return to Westoll. Hitherto I have been referring to him by his full name or surname, but in fact I used to call him Jim and he called me David. He did not learn to utter the name "Oleg" until our very last parting, although the need for pseudonyms would have appeared to have passed. The habit of hypocrisy, of using nicknames instead of names, proved stronger than common sense...

Yet another of Westoll's revelation-cum-exhortations which I recall probably dates from early November.

"You wouldn't be thinking about trying to get to the Soviet Embassy? You're not going to call them, you have too much sense -- and anyway your call wouldn't get through." I tested this later -- Westoll wasn't lying. If I tried to make a phone call, especially to the embassy, my attempt to dial an "undesirable" number led to the telephone going dead for 2 weeks.

"Well what about making a run for it... try it, I'll even give you the address if you like: Kensington Palace Gardens. The only thing is that, first, we won't let you and, second, the street there is blocked off at both ends and the 'bobbies' (which is what the English call their policemen) on duty. There are all our people, every last one of them. The streets is under total visual and aural surveillance."

Nevertheless, despite these tirades, Westoll and his associates took me from London "out of harm's way" to Yorkshire. With the passage of time I became aware that this is a standard precaution: I only had to become "difficult to handle," if only for an instant, and I was taken somewhere further away. In this way, I "visited" Scotland and Wales and, early in 1984, even some other places, always in the company of my jailer "guardians."

According to a BBC report, immediately after my first reportage was published it was announced in London that my allegation that I had been forcibly abducted from Italy on a forged British passport was "absurd and insulting."

My assumption is that this "forgery" was destroyed well in advance, but what about the second forged 10-year passport issued to that same David Locke, albeit with a changed birthdate, as a full citizen of Great Britain? The passport number was 226246E issued 25 January 1984, not just anywhere, but actually by the London "Home Office" (the ministry of internal affairs). This number is recorded in all the places I was compelled to go.

What will you say now? Is it not apparent that hypocritical denial of the obvious, like total disregard for the norms of international law, is absurd and insulting?

IMPROVEMENT OF LAW UNDER SOCIALISM ASSESSED

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[Article by V. Kudryavtsev, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences and director of the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of State and Law, under the "Questions of Theory" rubric: "Developed Socialism and the Improvement of Legislation"]

[Text] Developed socialism means a society in which an economic base, social structure, and political system corresponding to socialist principles have been fully formed and in which socialism is developing on its own collectivist basis. Soviet law actively promotes this, reflecting the ways and means of resolving national economic, political, and social tasks and enshrining them in legal norms. "The main thing." Comrade K.U. Chernenko has noted, "is to ensure that both existing and new laws help socialist democracy to flourish and help increasingly broad masses to participate in a committed way in the management of production, the state, and society."

1. The 26th CPSU Congress determined the basic guidelines and specific paths for Soviet society's further social, economic, political, and cultural development. Their implementation requires a considerable restructuring of the economic mechanism, improvement of the work of the state apparatus, and greater creative activeness, initiative, and responsibility from workers. The process of consolidating socialist legality, the unshakable principle of the state leadership of society, is closely tied to this. The party and state pay constant attention to improving the legal norms and the strict observance and steadfast implementation of the USSR Constitution, Soviet laws, and other legal enactments.

In any society, the law reflects the ruling class' will, which is determined by the material conditions of that class' existence (see K. Marx, F. Engels: "Works," Vol 13, p 6). Soviet law implements and defends those very principles of people's power, collectivism, socialist ownership, distribution according to labor, and concern for man that are characteristic of society as a whole and meet the interests of all people. Our laws reflect the policy of the CPSU and the state and the objective requirements of its further strengthening, improvement, and development.

Historical experience shows that the broader the social base of the state and legal system is, the firmer it becomes and the loftier the authority of the law becomes. In the period of developed socialism, the law, like the state, acquires an all-people's character: It expresses the will of workers, peasants, intelligentsia, and working people of all nations and ethnic groups in the country. The social value of the law as an effective regulator of social relations is vividly reflected in the USSR Constitution. The principle of the rule of law is enshrined in Article Four, while Article Nine applies the strengthening of the legal basis of state and social life to the main directions of the political system's development.

The enhancement of the role of law, which is itself an objective feature of socialism, is still not understood by all. Remnants persist of the former "nihilistic approach to the law," whose preconditions were, on one hand, a negative attitude toward the legal system of the bourgeoisie and landowners that was overthrown by the revolution and, on the other, precipitate development and the idea that the state would wither away in the immediate future and that the law would be transformed into norms of communist social life. However, life has shown that the building and development of socialism and the transition to communism are long historical stages during which both the state and the law act as necessary and very important instruments of social progress. It is not only and not so much a matter of the coercive force of the law (which is also necessary in our society), as of its organizing and regulating force, which governs social relations and steers them toward improvement.

The Soviet state of all people is a state of mature socialist legality, and legal methods of administration and the broadening and consolidation of the individual's rights and freedoms acquire increasingly great significance and become characteristics of the way of life of all our country's peoples.

The USSR and union republic organs of state power and administration pay great attention to the improvement of the law. A plan has been approved for preparing all-union legal enactments and government resolutions over a 3-year period (1983-1985), in other words, through the end of the current 5-year plan. It outlines the drafting of 16 very important normative acts.

A large portion of these enactments relate to the economic sphere and are designed to improve the economic mechanism, strengthen contractual relations, and enhance the independence and responsibility of industrial and agricultural enterprises and associations. The precise legal regulation of relations between different elements of the integrated national economic complex is an essential condition of its successful functioning. "Regulation and order," K. Marx wrote, "are the form of the social consolidation of a given method of production" (Vol 25, Ch 2, p 356).

The republic-level acts adopted in recent years play a considerable role in strengthening the laws and protecting citizens' legal interests. These include the union republic housing codes and the code and responsibility for administrative breaches of the law. Republic legislation takes broad account of local, historical, national, cultural, and consumer factors; this promotes the fuller legal protection of the population's interests and their harmonious combination with all-union interests.

Under current conditions, new requirements arise in the legislative regulation of many spheres of social life and specific types of economic and social relations. We have now reached that historical stage when profound transformations in production forces and the corresponding changes in production relations are not just imminent but inevitable. There must also be changes closely interlinked with them in society's legal superstructure.

An urgent need is now felt for the elaboration of laws on the bases of economic legislation, state economic and social planning, the legal bases of capital construction, and kolkhoz rights. It is equally important to improve the legal system in the consumer services sphere, to consolidate the rules and norms of individual labor activity, and to eliminate unearned income. Special attention must be given to formulating legislation on questions of increasing the efficiency of scientific institutions, work and putting scientists' recommendations into practice.

The 26th party congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums posed that task of radically improving state administration to include streamlining its apparatus.

This obliges lawyers to pay greater attention to questions of the structure, organization, and work methods of state institutions. It has become necessary to prepare legal acts on the rights and obligations of various administrative organs and their officials and on their service procedure. The precise legal control of the competence of these organs and their dealings with other organs and social organizations is an effective means of increasing efficiency in administration and combating irresponsibility and bureaucracy. This would also be promoted by implementing Article 58 of the USSR Constitution which provides a legal definition of citizens' complaints through the courts against actions by officials who contravene the law, exceed the officials' authority, or infringe citizens' rights.

2. Improving legislation is merely the initial stage of the legal regulation of social relations. The main thing is the consistent fulfillment of the laws.

The law is binding for all, and all are equal before it. Even so, there are still many instances of breaches of legal instructions and attempts to "circumvent" the law, and sometimes even to use it for personal, selfish interests. As the CPSU Central Committee April (1984) Plenum noted, the law on local soviets is not being adequately implemented. Many ministries are trying to circumvent it, and some soviets lack persistence in exercising their rights.

Why is legislation not being applied effectively enough? One reason is connected with the imperfect state of some legal norms, for example, their excessively declamatory and imprecise language. If a legal act does not contain precise instructions, is not clearly aimed at anyone in particular, or does not provide sanctions for its violation, its effectiveness is greatly reduced.

Much also depends on officials and institutions. Respect for the law increases when it is applied by them accurately and fairly, and the vital political principle of equality before the law is strictly observed.

Only socialism has ensured the consistent implementation of this principle, and certain restrictions dating from the period of the proletariat dictatorship directed against the remnants of the exploiting classes have completely died away with the establishment of the state of all people. No capitalist country can achieve equality before the law for all citizens irrespective of origin, social or property status, race, nationality, sex, education, language, religious attitude, type and character of occupation, place of residence, or other factors. In the USSR, however, all this is not only guaranteed by the Constitution but is also put into practice.

The principle of equality before the law gives rise not only to citizens' equal rights but also equal obligations and the equal responsibility of law-breakers without respect of persons. These requirements also extend to state enterprises, institutions and social organizations and to their relations both among themselves and with citizens. That is why the situation cannot be regarded as normal when certain departments (in agriculture, for example, and the consumer services sphere), establish inequitable relations with clients, enshrine their normative acts in those relations, and fail to take proper responsibility for their mistakes. There must be no exceptions to the principle of equality before the law.

Some breaches of the law are due to inadequate knowledge of the law on the part of officials and citizens. Our society comprehensively promotes raising the population's political and legal standards. Law universities (there are over 2,000) are in operation everywhere. The radio and television broadcasts entitled "Man and the Law" enjoy great popularity.

A compulsory course on fundamental knowledge of the law has been introduced in general educational and vocational-technical schools and other academic institutions. Even so, knowledge of the law is neither sufficiently widespread nor adequate. The elimination of these omissions is being hindered by a shortage of literature on questions of the state and law and by the fact that codes and related commentaries are only printed in small numbers.

Another reason for the inadequate observance of the law is that in a number of cities, rayons, enterprises, and departments there has been a relaxation of legal and actual responsibility for breaches of the law. Investigations conducted in certain RSFSR oblasts, for example, have shown that leaders of industrial enterprises have quite a good knowledge of the law on environmental protection but fail to observe it because instances when people are called to account for this are rare, one might even say very rare. An atmosphere of impunity undermines the authority of the law, gives rise to the view that it is not compulsory, and leads to more serious misdemeanors and crimes.

Observance of the laws and a greater sense of personal responsibility for the job at hand are essential conditions of good order in all spheres of social life. As party documents note, the strengthening of order, organization, and discipline immediately produce a tangible economic effect.

It is clear that methods of strengthening discipline and increasing responsibility are not the work of the militia, the prosecutor's office, and the courts alone. Soviet law provides the possibility of applying influential social measures for minor violations. The USSR Law on Labor Collectives increased their role in the administration of enterprises, institutions, and organizations and broadened the collective's rights. It is true that these rights are not always utilized. Nevertheless, practice has shown that methods of social influence, when correctly applied, can be as effective as state measures, especially in the prevention of antisocial actions.

3. Educational and preventive work are the main channels in strengthening law and order and the rule of law. However, the law would be turned into a set of morals alone, were it not backed up by the coercive force of the state. Persuasion does not rule out compulsion applied by state organs to lawbreakers, particularly in view of the fact that legal statutes have still not developed into moral habit.

When applying the law, the organs of socialist justice are guided by the Communist Party's directives that, under socialist conditions, anyone who is unemployed can return to useful activity. The rise in working people's material provision, cultural level and, ultimately, for replacing punishment under criminal law by measures of social influence and education.

The 26th party congress paid great attention to the demands made on the law-enforcement organs: "The professional knowledge of these organs' workers must be combined with civic courage, incorruptibility, and justice. Only such people as these can worthily fulfill the major obligations placed on them."

The task of raising the standard of the law enforcement organs' work means that a certain modernization of their forces and methods to combat lawbreakers is on the agenda. It is necessary here, as in the national economy, to switch more boldly from extensive work methods to intensive methods, enhancing the professional skill of militia staffers, judges, and prosecutors and improving the organization of their work. It would be useful, perhaps experimentally, to formulate and implement comprehensive programs for combating certain dangerous types of lawbreaking: embezzlement, bribery, and hooliganism, as well as crime by minors.

These tasks cannot be resolved without making all-around use of the achievements of legal science and without an in-depth understanding of the machinery whereby legal norms influence citizens' behavior. This requires knowledge of a person's psychology, the features of his behavior in small groups and large collectives; a study of public opinion on the law and its practical implementation; and an analysis of the effectiveness of legal instructions using psychological, sociological, statistical, and other methods of research. Greater attention must be paid to introducing scientists' recommendations into legal practice.

The potential of law enforcement organs is considerably increased by the use of automated control and information systems.

Lawyers must be trained to make comprehensive use of modern technology. However, students at law VUZes are clearly receiving inadequate training in cybernetics, mathematical logic, and computers. Clearly, this omission must be made up right now, without waiting for the "justice" automated control system to go into operation.

Legal science institutions are also making inadequate use of the potential afforded by modern science and technology. Scientists only rarely turn to computer modeling to examine the processes of creating and applying legal norms, to sociological experimentation, and to wide-scale sociological research. The technical equipment of a number of legal and scientific research institutes and VUZes remains poor.

No matter how important the problems of using technology are for socialist law, the main concern is still man -- his rights and duties and his attitude to the law and the moral norms of behavior. Improving people's culture and consciousness and increasing attention and exactingness on every worker constitute a guarantee of strengthening the rule of law, and law and order. In this context, the day-to-day monitoring of the legal organs' activity by working people (via soviets and public organizations) is of great importance. Involving broad cross-sections of the population in monitoring work and the further democratization of the work of legal organs is not a technical question. The CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum pointed out that the struggle against negative phenomena must be based consistently on the activeness of the masses and the irresistible force of the law.

The development of the democratic principles of the Soviet legal system is a logical feature of the system's development conditioned by the very nature of our society. These principles of the rule of law, equality, respect for one another, and the responsibility of everyone to the people are inalienable elements of the social justice that is created and ensured by developed socialism.

PRAVDA EDITORIAL ON COLLECTIVIST PRINCIPLES

PMO41532 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Sep 84 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: Loyalty to Principles of Collectivism"]

[Text] Lenin's description of the party at the very start of the century, at the time of its establishment, is widely known: a closely serried group of people, fellow fighters and fellow thinkers, marching with hands closely linked along a steep, difficult path. A great sense of collectivism, comradely cohesion, and a very close link with the masses were carried by Communists through decades of heroic struggle for the victory of the socialist revolution and building the foundations of a new society. Collective principles, becoming the possession of all strata of the Soviet people, helped them to survive in the grim war years and raise our country to its present heights of socioeconomic and spiritual progress.

"The most graphic feature of the Communist's moral complexion," Comrade K.U. Chernenko has noted, "is his sense of collectivism in the highest meaning of the word, his ability to give all of himself for the sake of common goals, for the sake of the whole class, and for the sake of his comrades." The CPSU's inexhaustible strength lies in the collectivity of its leadership, and in the cohesion of party ranks, when all its members act in harmony and cohesion, as one man. This makes it possible to take verified comprehensively considered decisions leading to the consolidation of the alliance of the working class, peasantry, and intelligentsia and the fraternal friendship of the USSR peoples.

The entire tenor of our life confirms that the new society creates real forms of new social communication between people who know no power over themselves other than the power of their own association. Now, at the stage of mature socialism, the restructuring of the sum total of social relations based on collectivist principles is being completed and a moral and psychological climate, and working and daily living conditions are being formed in which a spirit of comradely cooperation and mutual exactingness and responsibility prevails in relations between people. Loyalty to the principles of collectivism means each persons' conviction that there is a commonality between his interests and the interests of the collective and society as a whole, an internal need always to act and in everything for the common good.

The working people's new, socialist qualities and relations of collectivism are shaped and formed primarily in the labor collective. There are over 2.5 million of these in the USSR. Work in the collective is not simply joint work by people united by their production tasks and the production chain. It is here that social, international, and spiritual commonality, a new quality of life characteristic of socialism, matures. It is also a field for the all-around development of the individual and the revelation of a person's creative powers.

The USSR Law on Labor Collectives lent powerful impetus to the improvement of collectivist principles. This legislative act was a new step in the consistent implementation of the party's line toward the further democratization of management directly at the work place and the expansion of the working person's rights. Now, it is a matter of realizing as fully as possible the opportunities provided by the law.

The strength of socialism lies in the correct combination of the interests of the state, collective, and individual and in ensuring priority for the statewide, nationwide interest. It is essential to direct every labor collective toward a respectful, solicitous attitude the interests of other collectives and society as a whole, and the strict and unconditional fulfillment of state plans, pledges, and contract deliveries. To ignore or underestimate statewide, nationwide interests and replace them with the sometimes misunderstood "interests of the collective" are gross violations of our principles.

The creative examples and initiatives that encourage comradely mutual aid not only on the scale of a team or shop, but also on the scale of an entire sector and, which in a number of cases include relations between contractors, are born in the course of labor rivalry. Party, trade union, Komsomol organizations, and economic organs are called on to develop collective forms of socialist competition more actively and to establish control over the unconditional fulfillment of contract commitments.

The universal dissemination of team forms of organizing and encouraging labor has become an important step in developing and strengthening collectivist principles at the work place. This is a correct method, found through the masses' creation, of uniting the personal interests of the worker, the collective, and society.

"In teams," Hero of Socialist Labor B. V. Chukanov, senior foreman at Moscow's Hammer and Sickle plant, says, "the concepts of 'mine' and 'ours' and of private and public are smelted into the ingot of class awareness, patriotic duty, and collective skill." At the same time, many teams are still slowly introducing autonomous financing and are feebly implementing the transition to the assessment of work based on end results taking into account each worker's individual labor contribution. It is the duty of party committees, ministries, departments, and sector trade unions to help make fuller use of the powerful creative potential of the team contract.

Working people's social activeness, which develops a spirit of comradeship and communist selflessness, is now becoming the norm of conduct. For the Soviet person, there is no such thing as a stranger's misfortune. This is eloquently borne out by, for instance, the thousands of parcels and money orders coming in from all corners of the country for the inhabitants of Ivanovo Oblast, struck by natural disaster. How organically the ancient custom of "khashar", the custom of mutual aid, has entered the way of life of present-day Tajikistan! At the same time, manifestations of an individualist, consumerist mentality, the desire to take as much as possible from our society, manifestations that are still encountered, are incompatible with our collectivist style. In the practice of ideological and mass political work, it is essential to form in every person and above all in young people a sense of social and international community, to implement the principles of democracy, comradeship, and mutual respect in daily relations between people. It is above all the Communists who must set an example here.

A sense of collectivism, comradely cooperation, and fraternal community is the basis of society's moral health and a very important feature of our way of life. The consolidation of these qualities in Soviet people's deeds and accomplishments is a guarantee of success in the course of improving developed socialism.

DPA: HUMAN RIGHTS ACTIVIST REPORTEDLY DIES 7 OCT

LD091311 Hamburg DPA in German 1014 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Text] Frankfurt, 9 Oct (DPA) -- According to the International Society for Human Rights (IGFM), human rights campaigner Valeriy Martchenko died on Sunday [7 October] at a prison clinic in Leningrad. The society said in Frankfurt today that Martchenko was sentenced to 15 years imprisonment in March for his campaigning for human rights in the USSR and on account of his publications.

His mother last visited him in September in the prison hospital in Perm, when he was, according to the IGFM, emaciated and on the verge of death. In a dramatic appeal she had addressed a request for help to mothers throughout the world.

According to the IGFM, Martchenko's persecution started as far back as 1965. In 1973 he was arrested and sentenced to 8 years of imprisonment and exile. During this period and subsequent years, his health was destroyed by repression as well as psychological and physical torture.

BRIEFS

RAILWAY LINE REBUILT -- The reconstruction of the second stage of the Oktyabrskaya Railway mainline has been completed. The Blue Arrow 'ER-200' superspeed express train now travels between Moscow and Leningrad in 4 and 1/2 hours. Due to automatization, the train can maintain its top speed of 200 km per hour over long sections of the route. [Summary] [Moscow Television Service in Russian 1613 GMT 9 Oct 84 LD]

PRAVDA VIEWS NEED FOR INCREASED COAL PRODUCTION

PM091034 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Oct 84 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "More Coal for the Country"]

[Text] Successful work by metallurgical and power workers and the state of heat supplies to cities largely depend on how the miners fulfill the plan. The growth of industrial potential requires the additional generation of energy and thus a further increase in coal extraction.

Many mine collectives are working successfully this year. The work of the leading mines of the "Donetskugol" Association has become an example to the sector. The collectives of the mines named for Zasyadko and Kalinin and the "Kuybyshevskoye" Mining Administration have completed the 5-year plan ahead of schedule. This is despite the complicated mining and geological conditions under which access to the fuel is becoming increasingly difficult. It is characteristic that in these collectives all sectors have achieved a high level of labor productivity.

However, not everything is going well in the country's large-scale coal economy. A tense situation has currently taken shape with regard to accumulating the coal stocks necessary to the national economy and the population in the fall and approaching winter. Coal stocks for the generation of heat and electricity are lower than last year.

The main reason is the failure by enterprises of the USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry to fulfill production targets. The miners of the Kuzbass, Sakhalin, Maritime Kray, and Chelyabinsk Oblast are failing to cope with solid fuel deliveries. Because of the regular underfulfillment of targets for the extraction of Kuznetsk coking coals, the Magnitogorsk, Chelyabinsk, Nizhniy Tagil, and several other by-product coke combines of the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy have not been supplied with their standard stocks. The Ministry of the Coal Industry is also failing to pay proper attention to the production of high-grade coals and coal briquets for heating apartment blocks.

This state of affairs cannot be tolerated. It is essential to improve the standard of engineering and economic work in collectives, to introduce proper order in mining, to assimilate production capacities more rapidly, and to make fuller and more effective use of equipment. Leaders and specialists of the sector's enterprises and party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations are called on to create in every collective an atmosphere of a high degree of responsibility for the fulfillment of plans and pledges and to subordinate all efforts to a single goal -- delivering fuel on time and with the necessary standard of quality.

Lagging collectives require special attention. We must carefully analyze work progress, expose bottlenecks, and determine specific ways of emerging from the shortfall in order to make good what has been defective. Correct action is being taken where workers and specialists are recruited from teams and sectors which are working well to render aid to those who have been unable to scale their plan heights in time and where the experiences of the leading workers are widely publicized. This makes it possible to make better use of reserves and to build up the rate of coal extraction.

In a number of fields, especially in the Donbass, the miners are having to deal more and more frequently with thin seams at great depths. The miners need sophisticated equipment specially created for work under complex mining and geological conditions. Scientists, designers, and machine builders are still in arrears to the miners.

The development and series production of new equipment are being delayed intolerably. The sector's scientific and design organizations and machine builders must improve the quality of design and accelerate the provision of mines with modern equipment.

A number of enterprises producing equipment for mines are now being modernized and expanded. The sooner the coal machinery building enterprises are commissioned, the faster the miners' equipment arsenal will be improved. That is why construction organizations' leaders must do everything to commission new coal industry establishments and promptly modernize existing ones.

The 26th CPSU Congress tasked the sector with developing coal extraction by the efficient strip mining method at preferential rates. The accelerated creation of capacities at coal mines in the Kuzbass and the Kansk-Achinsk and Ekibastuz fuel and energy complexes is a guarantee of the successful solution of the tasks set by the energy program. Much also depends on attention to the social requirements of the sector's workers. The construction of housing, schools, and cultural and consumer services and medical institutions for miners must be strictly controlled by local party and soviet organs.

The party and government are paying great attention to the further development of the coal industry and displaying constant concern for the miners of the "sunny stone." Miners' wages have been increased, and their working and daily living conditions are improving. The country expects an increase in coal extraction from the miners. The Communists must set an example of a conscientious attitude toward the matter. Party organizations are called on to launch competition still more widely for an increase in coal extraction and to improve ideological and political work in mining collectives.

As is well known, mining the coal is only half the battle. It must be delivered promptly to its consumers. It is also here that the miners are often let down by railroadworkers. The Donetskaya and Tselinnaya Railroads fail to dispatch cars promptly to the mines for loading. It frequently happens that the power workers are not ready to receive the fuel. This is what happens at, for instance, the Ust-Ilimsk and Primorye GRESes. This is particularly intolerable in the fall and winter months when the precise work of industrial enterprises and the life of cities and villages depends on their prompt coal supplies. Coal and transport enterprises and thermal and electrical power stations must work to a single rhythm.

Coal extraction is a laborious process, and there is a high price on every ton of fuel. It is all the more important to economic in every way possible and to close all channels of loss. There are many examples of truly thrifty, economical management. However, it is far from everywhere that this approach is ensured. Losses of secondary fuel and energy are great at a number of enterprises of the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy, the USSR Ministry for the Production of Mineral Fertilizers, and the USSR Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry. It is the task of party and trade union organizations, local soviets, and people's control workers to step up attention toward the introduction of energy-saving equipment and technology and the use of secondary heat resources and to make squanderers more strictly answerable.

The growth of coal extraction and regular supplies to consumers and a thrifty, truly proprietorial attitude toward the use of fuel and energy resources will promote the more precise operation of all sectors of the national economy and the successful fulfillment of the 11th 5-Year Plan targets.

TASK OF EXPEDITING NUCLEAR POWER PROGRAM NOTED

PM081159 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Sep 84 Morning Edition p 3

[Interview granted by E. Pozdyshev, deputy chief of the Soyuzatomenergo Production Association, to own correspondent A. Blokhin: "Atom Cities Will Be Built" -- date and place not given]

[Text] The task of ensuring the preferential development of nuclear power with the aim of further increasing electricity generation and improving the structure of the fuel-energy balance has been examined at a session of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo. A resolution on the question has been adopted by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers. At your IZVESTIYA correspondent's request, E. Pozdyshev, deputy chief of the Soyuzatomenergo Production Association, speaks about ways of implementing what has been outlined.

[Blokhin] First, Erik Nikolayevich, would you please tell our readers about the nuclear power industry's existing facilities?

[Pozdyshev] The country has more than 10 major AESes, which are equipped with 40 power units with a total capacity of 22 million kilowatts. The most powerful unit, which is the largest in the world and has a maximum output of 1.5 million kilowatts, was recently commissioned at the Ignalina nuclear power station constructed on the border of the RSFSR, Belorussia, and Lithuania. Virtually all the AESes are continuing to expand, and only the construction of the Novovoronezhskiy nuclear complex is completely finished. The largest construction projects which could have the intersecting orbits of the atom as their symbol are the Zaporozhyer, Chernobyl, South Ukraine, Leningrad, and other "fuel-free" power stations, as distinct from conventional GRESes.

The prime cost per kilowatt-hour at an AES is already lower than at a thermal power station. Last year nuclear power units supplied the integrated grid with 115 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity, thus enabling 40 million metric tons of standard fuel to be saved. In addition, this fuel would have had to be brought to the European part of the country from remote eastern regions. The preferential development of nuclear power stations west of the Urals is also envisaged in the long term.

[Blokhin] Is the need to develop nuclear power, however, dictated solely by economic considerations?

[Pozdyshev] A far from insignificant role here is also played by the high ecological characteristics of nuclear-fueled power stations. One increasingly meets in the press nowadays anxious warnings from scientists that the increased discharge of combusted mineral fuel into the earth's atmosphere is substantially alerting both its chemical and climatic characteristics. AESes, however, do not need oxygen at all, and the amount of "discharge" is virtually nil. Calculations show that, even with a fortyfold increase in its capacities, the nuclear power industry's contribution to overall radioactive contamination would amount to no more than 1 percent of the level of the earth's natural radiation.

[Blokhin] How will nuclear power develop in the next 5-year plan? What kind of innovations will AES builders be introducing?

[Pozdyshev] Preparatory work will begin in 1985 on the construction sites of six new nuclear power plants. Implementation of the tasks set by the USSR Energy Program requires AES construction and the production of special equipment for them to be organized in such a way as to ensure that within the 12th 5-Year Plan capacities of up to 10 million kilowatts are being commissioned annually. Here the capacity of a standard AES will be of the order of 6-7 million kilowatts!

During AES construction, a long-term flow-line construction system using standard blocks will be tested in practice. Construction subunits complete with equipment and special gear will move from one site to another. The nuclear "conveyor belt" will extend from, for example, the Zaporozhye AES to the Crimean AES. The basic flow-line collective is being formed in Zaporozhye.

AESes are becoming increasingly adventurous in the way they cooperate with other enterprises. Work "in harness" by the South Ukraine AES and a very large GES (capacity 2.4 million kilowatts) is being planned. A "heated field" will spread out from the walls of the Kursk AES from which farmers will be able to harvest two crops a year. An unusual underground "cooler" -- a network of pipes laid to cool processed water -- will heat up the soil. Scientists are proposing that standardized power reactors be used in nuclear-chemical complexes.

The nuclear TETSes now under construction in the environs of Odessa, Kharkov, Minsk, and Volgograd are more new addresses in the nuclear power industry. One power unit of such a nuclear TETS is alone capable of heating a city of 250-300,000 inhabitants.

RESOLUTION CALLS FOR IMPROVING TIMBER UTILIZATION

PM091441 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Sep 84 First Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "At the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have adopted a resolution "On Improving the Utilization of Raw Timber Resources."

The resolution points out that inadequate use is still being made of the great potential of the timber and wood processing industry and of forestry for increasing the contribution of these sectors to developing the country's economy and raising the people's living standards.

The USSR Ministry of Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry and the USSR State Committee for Forestry have relaxed their attention toward the most complete and rational utilization of the country's raw timber resources, the comprehensive mechanization of work, the construction of timber haulage roads, the development of production capacities for the procurement and transportation of timber, and the reforestation of areas where timber has been felled. Measures are not being taken to set up comprehensive forestry enterprises for reforestation and the procurement and full processing of timber. Work on improving the structure and increasing the production of timber products, improving timber processing techniques, and prolonging the life of timber is being carried out only slowly. Timber of soft-leaved varieties is insufficiently drawn into production, and a lot of the waste that is formed during timber procurement and wood processing operations is not utilized.

The failure of the USSR Ministry of Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry to fulfill the timber supply plans has become a serious impediment to the development of a number of sectors of the national economy.

The party and soviet organs of individual republics, krays, and oblasts have relaxed attention toward the work of a timber and wood processing industry and forestry enterprises; poorly tackled questions on making fuller use of existing timber resources, including satisfying local requirements; and underestimated the importance of resolving this task.

With a view to making fuller and more efficient use of raw timber resources for the further development of the country's economy, carrying out timely reforestation, and systematically satisfying the needs of the national economy and the population for timber and other timber products, the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have made it incumbent on union republic Communist Party central committees and party kraykoms and obkoms to increase attention toward the work of timber and wood processing industry and forestry enterprises and organizations and to take measures to improve the leadership of the party organizations operating in those sectors. In light of the decisions of the 26th party congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums, mass political and organizational work is to be stepped up in the labor collectives of timber and wood processing industry and forestry enterprises and organizations. This work is to be linked more closely with productive tasks, the effectiveness of socialist competition is to be enhanced, and constant concern is to be shown for improving working and living conditions and for getting worker and specialist cadres to stay. Exactingness is to be enhanced toward economic leaders for ensuring that the enterprises and organizations they lead fulfill the plan targets which have been set.

Union and autonomous republic councils of ministers, krayispolkoms, and oblispolkoms are to show more concern for the efficiency of the economic activity of timber and wood processing industry and forestry enterprises and organizations and to put a resolute end to existing shortcomings in the utilization of local raw timber resources. Production capacities are to be developed more actively to ensure the full processing of timber obtained from forest care fellings [rubki ukhoda za lesom] and to make the maximum use of wood processing waste, secondary raw timber, and waste paper with a view to increasing the production of timber products.

On the basis of a scientifically substantiated approach to the utilization of timber resources the USSR Ministry of Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry and the USSR State Committee for Forestry are entrusted with elaborating and implementing measures to ensure the stable working of the timber and wood processing industry and forestry and the full utilization of reserves and potential for expanding the production of timber products and deliveries of them to the consumers.

Here special attention is devoted to the need to enhance production efficiency and improve the product quality; comprehensively process and sharply reduce losses in raw timber; and improve the use of the existing equipment, machinery, and mechanisms, thus steadily increasing labor productivity, strengthening financial autonomy, and considerably improving the standard of timber procurement and forestry.

It is deemed expedient by 1990 to concentrate work on procuring and dispatching timber primarily at enterprises and associations of the USSR Ministry of Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry in regions where the ministry is the chief timber procurer.

Union republic councils of ministers and USSR ministries and departments carrying out timber procurement are entrusted with elaborating in 1985 and implementing in 1986-1990 measures to regularize timber procurement and dispatch with a view to ensuring the amalgamation of timber procurement enterprises and the liquidation of small and economically inefficient sections, the full and rational utilization of the felling stock [lesosechnyy fond] and timber waste, and the improvement of the techniques for carrying out timber procurement work and of labor organization.

In accordance with the resolution, the USSR Ministry of Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry and the USSR State Committee for Forestry are entrusted with formulating and implementing in the 12th 5-Year Plan measures to make fuller and more rational use of the felling stock and to increase the production of round timber by improving the finishing and grading of timber. Plans for the construction of new timber procurement enterprises are to provide for the utilization of all the timber in the stands allocated for felling. The work of timber procurement enterprises and forestry establishments in enhancing the effectiveness of measures aimed at reestablishing forests in areas which have been felled and protecting them against fires is to be coordinated, and the utilization of production capital and of labor and financial resources is also to be improved.

The USSR State Committee for Forestry is to strengthen state monitoring of the observance by all ministries, departments, cooperative and public enterprises, organizations, establishments, and citizens of the established procedure governing the use of forests and forestry regulations, monitoring of the timely and full reforestation of felled areas with economically valuable tree species, monitoring of the rise in the productivity of forests and of the strengthening of their protection against fires, pests, and diseases.

The USSR State Committee for Science and Technology and the USSR Academy of Sciences, jointly with the USSR Gosplan, the USSR Ministry of Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry, the USSR State Committee for Forestry, and interested USSR ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers must elaborate before the end of 1985 and take measures for the fuller and more rational utilization of raw timber resources in the European part of the USSR, including in forests of the first group. The aim is to ensure the efficient assimilation of local raw timber resources, the improvement of the procedure for rating forests in groups and categories of protection, the accurate determination of the ages of forests to be felled, and the improvement of the organization and management of cedar forests for the purpose of fuller and more comprehensive utilization and reproduction of the riches of these forest, including ripe wood, nuts, mushrooms, berries, and medicinal raw materials.

To accelerate the creation of permanently functioning forestry enterprises for forest reproduction and to procure and fully process timber, the USSR Ministry of Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry and the USSR State Committee for Forestry are entrusted with elaborating and, by agreement with union republic councils of ministers, approving in 1984 a program for the organization of such enterprises in 1985-1990, providing for their creation primarily in regions with limited raw timber resources, in cedar forests, and in zones where large timber processing enterprises operate. A statute on comprehensive forestry enterprises for forest reproduction and for procurement and full processing of timber and a list of the main plan indicators for the production and economic activity of these enterprises are to be drawn up and, by agreement with the USSR Gosplan and union republic councils of ministers, approved in 1984. The USSR Ministry of Agriculture, with the participation of the USSR State Committee for Forestry and union republic councils of ministers, is instructed to examine the question of efficiency of the utilization of kolkhoz forests and forests assigned to sovkhoses and to elaborate and implement specific measures for the more complete and rational utilization and increased productivity of these forests.

To eliminate crosshauls and excessively long-distance shipments of timber freight, it is recommended that the USSR Gossnab, the USSR Gosplan, the Ministry of Railways, the USSR Ministry of Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry, and the USSR State Committee for Forestry discuss with the participation of interested USSR ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers and approve in 1985 rational schemes for shipments of this freight, including its delivery by motor vehicle, water, and mixed forms of transport, thus providing for an increase in the volumes of timber transportation by water.

To ensure the rationalization of shipments and improve the organization of deliveries of timber freight, the USSR Gossnab must implement in 1985-1990 the enlargement of existing timber bases and storehouses and the construction of new ones, with a view to considerably increasing their capacities for freight turnover.

The USSR Ministry of Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry and the USSR State Committee for Forestry, jointly with the USSR Gossnab and the Ministry of Railways, are instructed to implement measures in 1984-1990 to consolidate centers for the dispatch of timber materials, to develop means of mechanization, and to improve the organization of workers' labor in line-side timber storehouses. There is to be a substantial increase by 1990 in the volume of timber freight dispatched along railroads by block trains and stepped trains [stupenchatyy marshrut] as a result of implementing these measures and developing timber consumers' timber bases.

The USSR Gosplan, the USSR Ministry of Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry, and the USSR State Committee for Forestry are instructed to provide the necessary capital investments in the 5-year plan for 1986-1990 and in annual plans so the housing and domestic conditions of workers in the sector's enterprises can be improved.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution lays down that the USSR Ministry of Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry is the leader in carrying out work on the protection of timber against decay and fire and is entrusted with the functions of pursuing a unified technical policy in the sphere of techniques for treating timber and wooden materials with antiseptics and for drying it.

The USSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Education is entrusted with ensuring, beginning with the 1985-1986 academic year, the training of specialists with higher and secondary specialized education in the sphere of the protective treatment of timber and wooden products.

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers expressed confidence that the appropriate USSR ministries and departments; party, soviet, economic, trade union, and Komsomol organizations; and workers in the timber, pulp and paper, and wood processing industry and in forestry will make every effort to improve production efficiency, reduce production prime costs, increase the shift coefficient of equipment, raise labor productivity, and strengthen discipline. Confidence was also expressed that they will make a worthy contribution to augmenting the country's forest riches and enhancing the efficiency of their utilization and will fully satisfy the national economy's requirements for timber and the products of its processing.

MINISTERS INTERVIEWED ON VEGETABLE, FRUIT OUTPUT

LD080720 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 4 Oct 84

["Problems, Search, Solutions" -- 60-minute program devoted to questions of potato, vegetable, and fruit harvesting. The video consists of opening clips showing harvesting operations followed by a 28-minute interview with USSR Agriculture Minister Valentin Karpovich Mesyats and a 30-minute interview with USSR Minister of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry Nikolay Timofeyevich Kozlov, both of whom are shown in office locations]

[Excerpts] [Unidentified announcer] Ways of increasing the production and improving the quality of fruit and vegetable produce and the problems involved are described by Valentin Karpovich Mesyats, member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Minister of Agriculture.

[Mesyats] In fulfilling the tasks of the Food Program, the workers of the country's agro-industrial complex have considerably increased the production of potatoes, vegetables, fruit, and grapes during the current 5-year period. The main producers of this output are the collective and state farms of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture. They account for 88 percent of the fruit, and 26 percent of the grapes produced in the public sector.

The main way of increasing output and improving quality is to switch over everywhere to intensive, industrial methods of cultivating potato, fruit, and vegetable crops. Such methods have been developed and the extent to which they are used is growing year by year. Practice has shown that the harvest of potatoes and tomatoes cultivated by industrial methods is 50-60 quintals [per hectare] higher than by the normal methods. Another important thing is that, at the same time, manual labor is reduced by one-half to two-thirds.

The widespread application of intensive methods requires that new varieties of potatoes, vegetables, and fruit be created and introduced more quickly -- varieties that are adapted to mechanized cultivation, keep well, and have high palatability. Definite steps have recently been taken in this direction. In the first 4 years of this 5-year period alone, 30 new varieties of potatoes, 124 varieties of vegetables, and 168 varieties of fruit have been given regional testing. It would not be objective, however, to say that all the possibilities have been exhausted in the selection of fruit, vegetable, and potato crops. That is far from the case. Production workers -- and we know this full well -- are waiting for plant breeders to produce varieties that have greater yields and are more resistant to disease and unfavorable weather conditions. Agricultural organizations must substantially improve things with regard to introducing new varieties and improving the quality of seeds and planting stock. In order to reduce harvest losses and waste, crops must also be adequately protected against pests, disease, and weeds. The timely and correct dressing of crops determines not only the yield, but also the quality of the produce and its suitability for prolonged storage. It has been proven that the shortfall in the harvest of these crops due to pests, disease, and weed infestation is up to 30-35 percent.

An important economic incentive for increasing potato and vegetable production is the increase in purchase prices introduced in accordance with the decisions of the May 1982 CPSU Central Committee plenum, while retail prices remained the same. As a result, the profit level of potatoes has reached 25 percent, vegetables 20 percent, fruit 62 percent, and grapes 45 percent. There is an incentive, too, for selling the highly palatable varieties of potatoes. For these, farms are given a bonus of R20 a ton on top of the purchase price.

It should be noted that following the creation of the agro-industrial associations, considerably greater attention has started to be paid to questions of improving the organization of potato, vegetable, and fruit production and of coordinating the work of all sections of the agro-industrial complex. There is now more precise coordination of plans for the procurement and processing of produce. The productivity of transporting the harvest has risen. Farms are better supplied with manpower during both the crop tending and harvesting periods. The agro-industrial associations are now more objectively solving the problems of where to locate processing plants, building storage centers, and developing the road network. One very important thing is that in their work they lay the main stress on economic levers for influencing production and on enhancing the responsibility of their partners in the agro-industrial complex for guaranteeing high end results.

Before the rayon, oblast, and kray agro-industrial associations were set up, there were numerous areas of dispute during official inspections and procurements of potatoes, vegetables, and fruit. Their quality was said to be low; unobjective complaints were sometimes made about their standard; and good produce was at times rejected. It cannot be said, of course, that all these problems have now been solved. To this day, old habits are dying hard. In this respect, numerous facts and examples could be quoted, both of arms and procurement organizations. Certain individual collective and state farms attempt to supply produce without first having graded it or attempt to supply low-quality and even substandard produce. In turn, certain procurement organizations use various pretexts not to accept the produce in good time, give it a lower grading, and do not always provide collective and state farms with crates in good time. Nonetheless, to give them their due, many agro-industrial associations do manage to combine the interests of all sections of the agro-industrial complex. We are sure that further improvement in the management and economic mechanism of the agro-industrial complex will enable the relations that collective and state farms have with procurement organizations and processing enterprises to be put on a more even keel, and will enable the quality of potato, fruit, and vegetable produce to be improved and losses and wastage to be minimized.

In recent years, in accordance with the decisions of the May 1982 party Central Committee plenum, comprehensive measures to reduce losses and waste have been drawn up and are being implemented, involving more efficient work by all sections of the country's agro-industrial complex and the harvest conveyor line, and an improvement in the organization of procurements, storage, and processing of potato, fruit, and vegetable produce. At the same time, there are, on the path of that produce from the field to the shop, numerous unsolved questions and bottlenecks. We also have numerous cases of, it must be said, unnecessary disruptions. As everyone knows, potatoes, vegetables, and fruit are the most labor-intensive to cultivate. The level of comprehensive mechanization to date, however, still remains low. When combines and mechanical diggers lift potatoes, many of them are damaged. The level of comprehensive mechanization is particularly low in the cultivation of vegetables and fruit. Because of this, large numbers of workers have to be drawn from the towns and industrial centers to harvest potato, fruit, and vegetable produce, to harvest these crops, which are labor-intensive, as I have already said, by hand. Harvesting by hand, the inefficient use of a casual workforce -- and I won't make any secret of this, either -- takes place on many collective and state farms because of lack of organization, sometimes because of outright mismanagement, because we do not know how to organize people's work properly. They do not work productively, and that is why there are big losses and waste and a lot of potatoes, fruit, and vegetables remain ungathered where they are.

Farms also have large losses and waste due to a shortage at this busy time of specialized transport facilities. Potatoes and vegetables that have been lifted frequently lie for a long time in the fields, open to the bad autumn weather and frosts and become spoiled.

On many collective and state farms the material-technical storage base, too, is still poorly developed. That is why the farms, since they have no storage base of their own, try to get all their potatoes and vegetables that they have lifted transported to the town as soon as possible. Because the farms have nowhere to store them, they may spoil and the plans will not be fulfilled. Also, when the produce is carried to the towns and settlements, there are frequently large losses because of impassable roads, and a great deal is consequently spoiled.

Very little potato, fruit, and vegetable produce is accepted today by procurement organizations directly on the farms, in other words, the production location. For example, only 15 percent of potatoes, somewhere around 15 percent of fruit, about 27 percent of vegetables, and 57 percent of grapes out of the total procured are accepted on the farms. There are insufficient processing enterprises, too, in the areas of mass production of potatoes, fruit, and vegetables. At the same time, practice shows that, when tomatoes are transported, for example, over a distance of 25 kilometers, the amount remaining in the first-grade category will be somewhere around 80-85 percent. However, if the tomatoes are transported over a distance of 80-100 kilometers the first-grade category remaining will be just 40 percent; almost half will have been downgraded. There are large losses and wastage, too, when the produce is delivered to the consumers. Because of the poor provision of the necessary crates and containers, perishable produce such as potatoes, vegetables, and melons are often carried in bulk in railway cars and spend a long time en route. This being so, once again there is a loss of quality and of quantity.

We see our task first and foremost, as envisaged in the Food Program, in accelerating the rate of comprehensive mechanization in potato, vegetable, and fruit cultivation. In the 12th 5-year period the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building and other machine building ministries will organize the production and increase the deliveries to rural areas of new, highly-productive harvesting and other equipment. Potato plantations will be supplied with improved potato lifting combines for light and medium textured soils; six- and eight-row potato planters with drop hoppers; and fixed grading stations for grading potatoes before planting and after lifting. Vegetable growers will be supplied with two- and three-row self-propelled combines for harvesting tomatoes, onions, turnips, and cabbages. In orchards and vineyards, wide-spread use will be made of new machines for contour pruning of fruit trees, cherry picking and commercial processing of fruit and grapes, and harvesting combines.

Measures -- more active ones, we think -- will also be taken to set up the necessary storage base in the locations where potatoes, fruit, and vegetables are produced. By 1990, it is planned to bring the level to which farms are provided with major vegetable and potato storage facilities up to 77 percent, and with fruit storage facilities up to 80 percent. Over the past three years, vegetable and potato storage facilities have been built on collective and state farms for holding more than 2 million tons at one time, the standard design for which provides for active ventilation and artificial cooling. Design institutes are currently drawing up new standard designs for fully prefabricated vegetable and potato storage facilities made of light metal structures and with commercial processing lines. These storage facilities will be built in the 12th 5-year period. In the standard designs for fruit storage facilities holding 500 tons, 1000 tons, 3500 tons, and 10,000 tons, the fruit will be stored in a gas medium. This method reduces waste of produce, enables its quality to be maintained, and increases the storage life to 8-9 months, as against 5-6 months in the ordinary standard storage facilities.

Great attention is also being paid to the construction on collective and state farms of enterprises for processing the potatoes, vegetables, and fruit in the locations that they are produced. The target that is now being worked on is to have one or several such enterprises in each such area, which will undoubtedly have a positive effect on reducing losses and improving the quality of fruit and vegetable produce.

To date, there are more than 2,000 enterprises operating on farms belonging to the USSR Ministry of Agriculture that produce over 1.2 million tons of fruit and vegetables annually. They are capable of providing a 50 percent increase in output, but many plants need to be modernized and their worn equipment needs to be replaced. This work is being carried out. At the same time, measures need to be taken to satisfy more fully collective and state farm requirements for process lines, which they are so far virtually not being supplied with at all, and also containers, spices, and food additives.

The decisions of the May 1982 party Central Committee plenum set the target of completing the switchover to acceptance of vegetables and potatoes directly on collective and state farms in the 12th 5-year period. To this end, procurement organizations are now being provided with refrigerated vehicles and other specialized transport, and with mechanized and automated storage facilities. At the same time, direct links between farms and trading enterprises are being expanded. The acceptance of produce on the spot and marketing directly from the field to the shop are very effective forms of ensuring a good working relationship between collective and state farms and the procurement and trading organizations. Under this system, the produce grown is processed as it should be, directly in the field; it is transported in a timely fashion; and superfluous transloading operations are reduced. This enables the fruit, vegetables, and potatoes to be delivered to the consumer in good condition and avoids unnecessary arguments over grading and quality.

Speaking objectively, the work of transport organizations, and of the railway organizations in particular, has recently improved perceptibly. Here too, however, there are still many problems left unsolved. The amount of freight carried in the country is enormous, and it is constantly growing. Transport workers do, therefore, have their difficulties, and we are well aware of it. At the same time, potato, fruit and vegetable produce belong to the category of special freight. Unfortunately, however, this is not always taken into account. The existing practice of defining the quality of produce at its point of arrival leads to neither the procurement organizations nor the transport organizations having any responsibility for the quality of the potatoes, vegetables, and fruit or for their remaining intact while en route. Also, since the fixed periods for which the freight is carried are not always followed, the produce spoils. The collective and state farms then pay for it, in no small amounts. The reduction in the quality of fruit while it is being carried, for example, causes an annual loss to the farms of about R300 million.

This waste can be stopped and the large losses avoided by transporting perishable produce in refrigerated trucks. The numbers of these vehicles are now growing quite rapidly. The question now is for them to be used as rationally as possible. Of particular interest is the transporting of vegetables and potatoes, as I have said, in containers. This enables the amount of freight carried to be increased, allows more produce to be kept intact, and permits it to be delivered to the consumer without unnecessary transloading.

What can be said about this year? This year has been a very difficult one for agriculture. I must tell the viewers, however, that despite the difficult weather conditions, many of the country's collective and state farms have not grown a bad harvest of potatoes, vegetables, fruit, and grapes. According to preliminary data, the production of vegetables and grapes will exceed last year's level. The gross harvest of potatoes, vegetables, berries, melon, and citrus crops will be at approximately the same level as last year. The most important task today is to gather in all of the harvest as soon as possible and to prevent losses and wastage of the harvest. It must be said that the situation in a number of areas in the country which produce potatoes, fruit, and vegetables is a difficult one because of the autumn bad weather somewhat delaying the harvesting of these crops.

Therefore, additional measures must now be taken to complete the gathering-in of the harvest as soon as possible on all collective and state farms, because any delay in harvesting these crops may again lead to very great losses. On the whole, however, the progress of harvesting and procurement of potatoes and vegetables gives us grounds for believing that collective and state farms will fulfill the plans for sales to the state of vegetables and potatoes and will fully meet the working people's requirements for these valuable foodstuffs.

At the same time, there are also a number of unsolved problems. What are these? The necessary range of vegetable crops is not being supplied. The appearance of much of the fruit and vegetable produce leaves something to be desired, and customer complaints in this respect remain completely justified.

The CPSU Central Committee and the government are sparing no effort to solve the Food Program. The country's agricultural workers see it as their duty to fulfill all the provisions of the Food Program within the prescribed time scale.

[Announcer] In the second half of our program, we present an interview that Lev Aleksandrovich Voznesenskiy had with Nikolay Timofeyevich Kozlov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry.

[Voznesenskiy] Of course, Nikolay Timofeyevich, it is early yet to talk about the final results for the year; but you could probably give sort of preliminary figures for your industry, couldn't you?

[Kozlov] Well, Lev Aleksandrovich, it is now a very busy time on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes. This year the conditions for growing crops have not been the same everywhere. In a number of places they have been very difficult, but despite this, the kolkhoz and sovkhoz workers have been taking all possible measures to counter the inconsistencies of nature with good organization, and we can already sum up the first results obtained in the fruit and vegetable complex. It must be said first of all that the procurement of cabbages, carrots, beets, common onions, and garlic will meet the plan or even exceed it slightly. As far as tomatoes and cucumbers are concerned, in a number of areas where a large amount of this produce is grown, the weather has not been altogether favorable, and there will probably be a large shortfall in the harvest of tomatoes and cucumbers.

A very complicated situation has formed in the growing of cored fruit crops. In the south of the RSFSR, in Moldavia, Uzbekistan, and Kazakhstan, the yield will be less than last year. But I should point out that the harvest of grapes and citrus crops is good, and we will try to fulfill the plans for supply of grapes and citrus.

At the moment, we are carrying out work to organize transport of production from where the yield is high, and where the plan will be overfulfilled, to the areas which have suffered natural disasters. It has to be said that this is complicated work. It requires extra effort and extra material expenditures, but at the same time, we have to tell our TV viewers and those who live in the towns that we will try to do all we can so that a sufficient quantity of potatoes and vegetable produce, and a substantial amount of fruit are delivered to the towns, so that people can be provided normally with fruit and vegetable produce until next year, the next harvest.

In accordance with the Food Program, we are doing a lot of work in specialization of fruit and vegetable farming. In the southern republics, and in oblasts in the southern RSFSR and the Ukraine, we are specializing farms in growing heat-loving crops, with this produce then being delivered to the industrial areas of the Urals, Siberia, the North, and other industrial centers of our country.

Alongside this, we are engaged — much work has been done and is being done on this — in specialization of farms around the major industrial centers. Such centers have already been created around Moscow, Leningrad, Omsk, Tomsk, Kharkov, and Kiev, where they grow those crops which can be grown in the region, and as much as needed, so that the distance is reduced. Here we gain in quality, because we have the opportunity to trade all summer according to the "from field to the shops" scheme. We supply produce directly from the fields to the shops, and secondly, of course, when storage follows a short distance of transportation, naturally better keeping is ensured.

[Voznesenskiy] Evidently, we should now discuss the issue of transport of produce, both from the fields to where it is stored, and from storage locations to the shops.

[Kozlov] The transport problem is a very important one for our country; the territory is vast, the climatic conditions vary, so a very great deal of produce has to be transported.

[Voznesenskiy] Especially perishable products such as (?yours).

[Kozlov] Yes. Of course, a large proportion falls primarily to railway transport. In the mass period of vegetable transport, we use 7,000 wagons a day. In order to speed up delivery, we have started organizing route-priority transport. This means that we compile special routes which carry only fruit and vegetable produce, according to a special timetable. This has made it possible for us to reduce somewhat the delivery time for fruit and vegetable produce with railway transport. Well, since the time is reduced, so are the losses. At the same time, I still have to say that we will be working together with the Ministry of Railways to speed transportation up considerably. Take this issue for example: A passenger train from Uzbekistan reaches Moscow in 4 days. Our produce, with this organized delivery, takes considerably longer, and of course, if delicate produce is en route for 10 or 12 days, then one cannot count on it not losing its original quality. That is, I wish to stress by this that there exist possibilities for the railways to resolve the issue of moving our produce faster; we will work on this, and of course, it will give good results in preserving produce.

A big issue for us, one we are devoting much attention to, is motor transport. Viewers probably often meet heavy refrigerated vehicles on the roads marked Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Farming. We now have more than 4,000 such vehicles. We are achieving very good results. Their speed is good — the vehicles travel up to 700-800 km a day. Extra transshipment is avoided; they are loaded in the fields and can be unloaded at the shop, and so produce keeps better. It also has to be said that we are annually increasing the use of our own transport, and it is already up to 500,000 metric tons.

The trials of vegetable freighter ships produced specially by the Ministry of Shipping Industry have given good results. They have two chambers in which set temperatures and humidity can be maintained. This is the 2d year we have worked with them. Last year we had the first two experimental modes; this year six of them were in operation. The trial transportation of melons and tomatoes from Astrakhan and Volgograd to Moscow, Gorkiy, Kazan, and other industrial centers gave very good results; that is, the produce keeps much better.

[Voznesenskiy] Now, Nikolay Timofeyevich, let's go back a bit along the technological chain, and discuss the problem of actual storage of produce. I would like you to talk first about what is being done to increase the volume of that proportion of produce that is stored very near to where it is produced.

[Kozlov] This is the situation concerning storage: At the moment we have storage for 9.4 million metric tons at one time. This is not sufficient. True, in recent years we have commissioned more than a million metric tons of extra storage, and we are now being allocated the necessary funds to construct more stores.

Incidentally, a special decision has been adopted by the Party Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers; it provides for the State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture to produce storage facilities in prefabricated form, and these storage facilities, over 50 percent of them, will be supplied to the fruit and vegetable industry. This will make it possible for storage facilities to be built for us quickly, and not just in towns but, what is most important, at production locations.

This is now the 4th year of our existence. In fact, one can say that it is only the 3d year of the ministry's organized existence, since the first year was spent in organizing the ministry. At the same time, despite this, we have paid great attention to the development of the processing industry. Our capacities have been sharply increased by the reconstruction of old enterprises, the renewal of equipment, and the construction of new plants. During the years of our existence we have built and introduced into service new capacities for the production of over 1 billion standard cans. At the present time, for example, we are processing 5 million metric tons of fruit and vegetable produce.

NEW ROTARY COMBINE HARVESTER DESCRIBED

LD081929 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 8 Oct 84

[From the Vremya newscast; commentary by correspondent Golovko]

[Text] Combines of a new, rotary type have joined in the harvest of sunflower and corn for grain in the Don region. An experimental number of SK-10-rotor combines made by the designers and engineers of the Rostselmash Production Association is undergoing state trials. This grain combine is to replace the Kolos, presently made by the machine-builders of Taganrog. It is different in principle from serially-produced ones. The role of a threshing and separating unit is carried out by a rotor. The grain is not beaten out of the ear but is scraped off, and there is virtually no destruction of grain or loss of its quality. Until now we have had no such machine that loses only 1 percent of the crop and has an overall capacity of 10-12 kg of bread mass per second. Such parameters were set by the technical specification, and today, one can say that they have been met.

[Begin recording of video interview with design engineer captioned as Yu. N. Yamashev] At the moment the machine is working on corn and sunflower and is about to work on soya. It has successfully passed trials on seed grasses, alfalfa, and clover. Groat crops have also been harvested with good results. We hope the machines will complete the harvesting of interrow crops with good results as well. [end recording]

The rotor is very tolerant of poor regulations. Its work results do not change even with a 20 percent deviation from the norm. What is more, it is almost 80 percent more productive than a serial Kolos combine. The specialists carried out an interesting experiment; on one part of the fields the biological yield potential of wheat was established as 43 quintals per hectare and the rotary machine gathered 42 quintals from that hectare.